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LEADERS, PEOPLE JOIN IN MAY DAY OBSERVANCES

Hoxha at Tirana Parade

AU011545 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0755 GMT on 1 May broadcasts a live relay from the Martyrs of the Nations Avenue in Tirana, describing the May Day parade. At 0759 GMT the reporter announces the arrival of Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, and other unnamed party and state leaders. The Albanian national anthem is played at 0800 GMT and Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, then delivers the traditional May Day speech, which lasts about 6 minutes.

The May Day parade begins with a massed choir singing traditional revolutionary songs, while a group of Young Pioneers ascend the rostrum where the party and state leaders are assembled and present them with bouquets. The national flag is unfolded before the rostrum at 0810 GMT and the announcer says that groups of workers holding portraits of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and of Albanian party and state leaders are now marching past. The announcer intersperses descriptions of the parade with an enumeration of achievements in all fields of life, figures from the current 5-year plan and so forth. At 0821 GMT the announcer says that a group of workers are carrying a huge portrait of Enver Hoxha. Another voice takes over with recitals of poems devoted to the party and the nation.

The announcer goes on to describe various groups marching past, and more workers, cooperative members holding portraits and banners. The shouting of slogans can be heard in the background. Strong ovations are heard when 2,000 students of Tirana State University march past the rostrum in crowded ranks, according to the announcer, who goes on to review Albania's achievements in the educational fields: 47,500 higher cadres now, compared to 380 prewar and so forth. More poems are recited glorifying the role of Albanian youth in building socialism.

At 0842 GMT the sound of massed drums can be heard. The announcer says that a group from the national song and dance ensemble is now dancing before the rostrum. They are followed by a massed band and then by closed ranks of members of various Tirana sport clubs rhythmically chanting slogans: "Glory, Party, Albania!" There is more chanting of slogans when the announcer says that a phalanx of students from the "Skenderbej" military school armed with automatic weapons is now parading in front of the party and state leaders, followed by armed units of the paramilitary self-defense forces.

The parade, says the announcer, continues with more workers from various quarters of Tirana, carrying banners with inscriptions denouncing "imperialism, social imperialism and revisionism of all hues." Other inscriptions denounce the aggressiveness of the superpowers, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, says the announcer. This is interspersed with more recitals of poems glorifying the international proletariat and the struggle against oppression and exploitation.

Finally, says the announcer, a group of 3,000 children are approaching the rostrum, where they stop, release multicolored balloons and shout slogans, while Enver Hoxha waves and smiles at them. The parade ends at 0908 GMT with the singing of the Internationale by all present.

Pali Miska Address

AU011553 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0800 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, at Tirana May Day rally--live]

[Text] Workers of Tirana and all Albania, dear comrades and friends, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, I greet you and cordially wish you a happy May Day, the day of the revolutionary solidarity of workers throughout the world. [applause, ovations of "Enver Hoxha" and "Party of Labor"]

The working people of our country are celebrating May Day this year in an atmosphere of lofty political enthusiasm and mobilization at work, determined to go to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and its eighth congress with numerous successes in the construction of socialism and strengthening of the country's defense potential. On this May Day, the Albanian people are more united than ever around the party, proud of the victories achieved, firmly confident in their own efforts, optimistic and determined to always advance on the path of socialism, led by the party with comrade Enver Hoxha at its head. [ovations for Enver Hoxha]

As a result of the tireless efforts of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the women of Albania, the youth and all working people, Albania, this beloved socialist homeland of ours, has developed and has become stronger than ever before. Industry and agriculture have constantly progressed; education, culture and science have been raised to a higher level. The life of our people has become happier, the country's defense stronger and the prestige of our state further raised. [applause]

Building socialism, the Albanian people are also vigilantly following the international situation, the aggressive conspiracies and plans and the expansion of the imperialist powers. The Albanian people are drawing lessons and tasks from all this to further promote and defend the victories of the revolution. Together with the international proletariat and freedom-loving peoples, the Albanian people are holding high the banner of the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and reaction. On this festive day of the working class, we greet all our Albanian brothers and sisters, wherever they may live and wherever they preserve their ardent love for our homeland. [applause] We send our revolutionary greetings to the working class and peoples of Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and Oceania, who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress, for peace and international security.

[applause] We direct ardent revolutionary greetings to the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces which, at the head of the working class, are fighting against capitalist and imperialist oppression and exploitation, against revisionism and opportunism, for the victory of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades and working people of Albania, united like a fist of steel around the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head [ovations: "Party, Enver--We Are Ready, Ever" and "Enver Hoxha"] Let us make 1981, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the year of the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversay of the AWP and its eighth congress, a year of creative activity. May the revolutionary initiatives of the working masses erupt with ever greater fervor. May socialist emulation and competition be raised to a higher level to achieve all the planned tasks, to defeat, as always, the imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade, to make our Albania stronger and more prosperous and an invincible bastion of socialism.

Long live our glorious AWP and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha [strong ovations for Enver Hoxha, the party]

Long live the Albanian people and our heroic working class!

Long live May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the workers !

Long live proletarian internationalism !

Glory to Marxism-Leninism ! [shouts of "Hurrah" and ovations for Enver Hoxha and the AWP]

REAGAN SPEECH TO CONGRESS SHOWS ECONOMY 'GRAVE'

AU041325 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Tirana, 4 May (ATA)--The U.S. President Reagan once again appeared before the U.S. Congress demanding that the economic program of his administration should be rectified as quickly as possible. "We must urgently act", declared Reagan in his speech. He once again advertised the "measures" that allegedly will bring the "economic renewal." As is known the budget for the coming fiscal year that the White House has presented to the congress for approval foresees a reduction by 25 percent of the funds for social purposes, at a time when the military expenditure will increase with scores of billions of dollars.

Reagan's speech was another assertion of the grave economic situation in the USA. The U.S. President declared that the "basis of economic disorder has not changed" and reiterated that rapid improvements must not be expected. The economic topics have occupied a broad place in Reagan's speech and statements before the public. Though 100 days have gone by ever since he came to the White House, his "program" has not restrained the economic fall at all.

The U.S. working masses expect no improvement in their situation from Reagan's economic "program", while favorable conditions have been created to monopoly capital to increase its profits. The big monopoly companies have reported one after the other on record profits during the first quarter of this year.

BRIEFS

NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 28 Apr (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, received yesterday at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mamourou Toure, who presented the credentials. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of credentials were the minister of foreign affairs Nesti Nase, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the director of the second department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bashkim Pitarka and the chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by the cultural attache of the embassy, (Nfanli Bangura). [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81 AU]

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 28 Apr (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Hans Julius Kristensen), arrived in our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81 AU]

NEW MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR--TIRANA, 28 Apr (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Morocco to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Khalil Mohamed Salem Khalil), arrived in our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81 AU]

LLESHI AT MACHINE INAUGURATION--A new unit for repairing spare parts for agricultural machinery was inaugurated in the Vlore District machinery and tractor station. Taking part in the inauguration ceremony were mechanics, workers and also Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other district party cadres. A new water main has also been inaugurated in a village in Gjirokaster District. Also present at this ceremony was Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81 AU]

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV, DEPARTS

Meeting With Mladenov

AU041851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department. He held a talk with him on current issues of the international situation, on the situation in the Middle East and on a number of matters of mutual interests.

Petur Mladenov and Faruq Qaddumi signed an agreement on the PLO permanent representation in Sofia.

PLO-Fatherland Front Talks

AU041852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Talks were held today between a delegation of the Fatherland Front, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and the delegation of the PLO, headed by Faruq Qaddumi.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski pointed out the active contribution of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front to support for the just struggle waged by the national liberation movements. Faruq Qaddumi expressed gratitude for the selfless assistance rendered by Bulgaria to the Palestinian resistance movement in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and Faruq Qaddumi signed a protocol on cooperation between the Fatherland Front National Council and the PLO Executive Committee, for the period 1981-82.

Kubadinski Dinner

AU041926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, gave a dinner tonight in honor of the PLO delegation, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department. The dinner was attended by the Comrades Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev and by other officials.

Pencho Kubadinski and Faruq Qaddumi exchanged toasts to the friendship between the Bulgarian and Palestinian peoples.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Zhivkov Receives Qaddumi

AU041411 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met today Mr Faruq Qaddumi, member of PLO Executive Council and chairman of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr Qaddumi is on a visit here at the head of a PLO delegation.

Mr Qaddumi conveyed to Mr Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings from Mr Yasir 'Arafat. He informed the Bulgarian leader of the work of the 15th session of the Palestine National Council and of its decisions to strengthen the unity of action of the Palestinian resistance and to step up the struggle under the guidance of its combat vanguard, the PLO, for a firm opposition to the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to liquidate the Palestinian revolution.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee Mr Qaddumi expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people for their fraternal help and selfless support to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's readiness to proceed with every effort to further strengthen and expand cooperation with the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. He underlined that, as formerly, Bulgaria will hold invariably the side of the heroic Arab people of Palestine. She will render complete support to them in realization of their just demands for restoration of their usurped legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr 'Abd al-Latif abu Hijlah, director of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, were present at the meeting.

Qaddumi Departure Statement

AU051002 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 May (BTA)--Mr Faruq Qaddumi described the present situation in Lebanon as explosion-prone. In a statement before representatives of the press here he said that the crossing of the red line comes as a fresh confirmation for the intentions of the government of Mr Begin to launch a big offensive. "Which is actually expected in the near future" Mr Qaddumi added. "The aggressive actions of Israel, aided and abetted by the American imperialism" he said, "are aimed at dealing a hard blow to the Palestinian resistance and at destroying the Palestinian and the Lebanese people. They intend to shake the foundations of power in Syria in order to fan up a new war in the region." The representative of the PLO warned that if Israel launched such actions the consequences would undoubtedly be negative. They will pose a threat to not only peace in the Middle East, but in the whole world as well.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi said that the Palestine Liberation Organization welcomes most cordially the proposals of Mr Leonid Brezhnev for the solution of the Middle East question, made at the report at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. "The National Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization holds in high esteem these peace proposals, especially the proposals for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and the right to the foundation of an independent state of the Palestinian people according to the United Nations' resolutions on the issues," he said.

Dwelling on the work of the 15th session of the Palestine National Council, Mr Faruq Qaddumi reaffirmed the determination of the Arab people of Palestine expressed at the session to continue to strengthen and reinforce their friendly ties with the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, with the nonaligned countries, and to strenghten their relations of friendship with the countries fighting for freedom and independence.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi, who was on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, described his talks here with representatives of the Bulgarian Government as very useful. "Very important for us was the meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov, because he reaffirmed again the invariable support of the Bulgarian people for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine", Mr Qaddumi said. Stressing that this support has been confirmed also at his talks with the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, and at his meeting with the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, he added: "This is a source of optimism and confidence for us."

Delegation Departs

AU050958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] The delegation of the PLO led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, has departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport, the delegation was seen off by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Dimitur Stanishev, Central Committee secretary; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT FRONTRANKERS MEETING 29 APR

AU042054 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 81 pp 1,2

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 29 April Sofia meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo with Bulgaria's outstanding workers]

[Excerpt] The decisions of the 12th BCP Congress aim at the entire people and at satisfying the needs and interests of every socialist worker and citizen. Implementing them requires--along with intensifying and consistently applying the economic approach and mechanism--developing further all forms of socialist democracy.

This means:

--Evaluating the political and economic sovereignty of the people on a new level, through developing representative and direct democracy;

--Perfecting the political relations and placing the unity of social, collective and personal interests on a new basis;

--Comprehensively developing the working people's initiative in all spheres and cells of society.

To develop socialist democracy means evaluating the leading role of the BCP to a new level, even more closely rallying the workers' class, the agrarian workers and the people's intelligentsia around its general April political line, and multiplying our achievements in economic and spiritual life.

Our party is expecting the trade unions to more energetically and purposefully develop their activity, to elevate the trade union democracy to a higher level, to defend the interests of the working people, to be tireless organizers of socialist competition, to struggle to save time, means, resources and materials, and for conservation in everything and everywhere in the name and for the benefit of our motherland.

Expanding democracy for us is indivisible from the nationwide struggle for high working discipline, and new, socialist organization of labor. The successes we reached were achieved because of the constructive work of millions of our people. Those successes can multiply if planning, financial, technological and working discipline become a general phenomenon and each deviation from them encounters decisive social opposition. Therefore, during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period we, with the participation of all working collectives and the entire society, must declare a real and even more pitiless war on the ugly phenomena of our reality and on the manifestations of lack of discipline, waste, squandering, embezzlement and theft of socialist property, but also a struggle to consolidate the socialist way of life and the new socialist ethic.

Comrades, our party and country will further conduct their steady and peaceful foreign policy course. Only this course, springing from the very essence of socialism, can guarantee the peaceful and calm work of the Bulgarian people, its prosperity and happiness. Therefore, implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, we will do everything necessary to consolidate peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world. (applause)

As a party and state we will even more energetically strengthen our comprehensive relations and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

We shall continue our policy of comprehensive coming together and strengthening cooperation in all spheres of life with the USSR and the CPSU.

We shall continue our struggle for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, to preserve and expand the process of detente, to stop the arms race and for disarmament, despite the difficulties created by the imperialist forces in the United States and in some West European countries, and their Beijing helpers.

With all our forces we are supporting the peace program of the CPSU and the USSR, worked out by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses and the speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great peacemaker of our time, a time full of dangers and hopes. (prolonged and stormy applause) As we have often said, this program is also our program, our party's program, our people's program and a program for action and struggle.

Mankind has no alternative but peace. Therefore peace must prevail, and will prevail! (prolonged and stormy applause)

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON REAGAN'S FIRST 100 DAYS

AU021940 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 May 81

["Washington's Negativism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 2 May (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out in a commentary on the foriegn political line of the new U.S. administration that the balance of the "100 days" of Ronald Reagan at the top give no grounds for hope that a process of gradual reverse to the realistic approach to relations with the USSR and the world of socialism has gradually been ripening.

The newspaper points out the outlined trends towards seeking out by any means a position of military superiority over the USSR, of reckless anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which have led to the fact of calling the national liberation struggle of the people "terrorism". The organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party writes to this end: "One should not forget, however, that this course constantly runs contrary to and is in a conflict with the realities of a world already knowing a decade of detente".

RABOTNICHESKO DELO also underlines the increasing persistence of the West European countries' ruling circles to maintain and advance the peace dialogue between the East and the West and especially to continue the Soviet-American negotiations on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

"The forthcoming session of the NATO Council in Rome will show whether Washington's negativism will have to give way on this last point to contradict itself", the commentary says in conclusion.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLISH UNIONS SIGNED

AU042020 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Apr 81 p 3

["(CE)"-signed report: "Experience With Polish Agriculturists"]

[Text] Prague--The signing of a cooperation agreement between the trade unions of agricultural workers of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic concluded the consultation talks conducted by the leading representatives of the two fraternal trade unions. Stanislaw Hasiak, the trade union's chairman, and the two vice-chairmen attended the negotiations for the Polish side. During their brief stay in Czechoslovakia the Polish guests visited the machine and tractor station in Jihlava, the Brno state farm and the Merin unified cooperative farm, where they met the working people and exchanged experiences with the trade union functionaries of those enterprises. The Polish delegation expressed high appreciation for the standards of our agriculture and for the results achieved in socializing the rural areas. The agreement on cooperation between the trade unions of the two states concerns, among other things, the specific exchange of experience in trade union work in agriculture and includes the Polish agriculturists' working visits to our country for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge of the advantages of socialist agriculture.

POLISH DEVELOPMENT, SOLIDARITY ACTIONS SCORED

West Uses Debts

AU041600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw, London dispatches: "They Are Making Use of Poland's Indebtedness To Exert Pressure"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (CTK)--The postponement of the date for repayment of certain Polish loans and interest, on which 15 large Western creditors of the Polish People's Republic agreed this week in Paris with representatives of the Polish Government, is, to a certain extend, a relief; however, in the present situation it does not reduce Poland's indebtedness, but the reverse--it increases it. This was declared in an interview given to the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU by Zygmunt Kruliak, director of the foreign currency sector of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy of the Polish People's Republic.

London, 29 Apr (CTK)--The West is quite openly striving to make use of the large loans it had granted Poland as political and economic pressure, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote this Wednesday in a commentary on the agreement of the 15 Western creditors of Poland. The daily states that "the most delicate and important question is the extent to which Polish economic policy will now become subject to approval of Western governments and banks."

Problems in Szczecin

AU050955 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 81 p 7

[Szczeci.. dispatch by Jan Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent: "The Szczecin Problems"]

[Text] The state banners decorating the city in honor of the 36th anniversary of Szczecin's liberation have been lowered to half mast. The city was shocked by the news that the fire in the "Kaskada" restaurant complex had claimed 13 victims.

But life has to go on. The women lining up in front of the food shops informed each other that the butter, flour and rice coupons had already been brought from the Warsaw printing office and would be distributed at any moment. The newspaper GLOS SZCZECINSKI wrote about the stormy discussions in party organizations, preceding the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The citizens we talked to had been unpleasantly surprised by the fact that only up to 40 of the 238 delegates to the city conference were workers.

It is alarming that the people elected to head the basic organizations, in this voivodship and others, are mostly white collar workers, officials, technicians....

That day Szczecin was flooded by a bright spring sun, but quite a few faces were glum and worried. Edmund Baluka, who had illegally stayed in the West for almost 8 years, is hiding in the shipyards. In the West he heckled Poland and its system. And now he has returned, again illegally, and right away found refuge under "Solidarity's" wings....

The people are wondering at the prosecutor's decision to leave such a person at large. They are asking why? From what GLOS SZCZECINSKI--organ of the party's viovidship committee--writes, one can deduce that Mr Baluka is quite sure of his protectors, who for their part are threatening to go on strike should even one hair on Baluka's head be touched. For this reason Baluka quite calmly ignored the prosecutor's request to appear for interrogation on 27 April.

A small group of pensioners have gathered in the tiny park in the square. One word leads to another. They say that some "Solidarity" people have their mouths full of words about laws and legal order while violating these laws themselves. They are covering up for a person who perpetrated not one, but several felonies against the state.

Two of the people we talked to were among those who had liberated Szczecin 36 years ago. They are party members. They judge that, after all, even the case of Baluka and, generally, all the tensions and conflicts are the consequence of the party's weakened position, of the drop in its authority. The less said about discipline in the party the better, says F. Gornicki. He adds: It is well that the party now has more than 150,000 members fewer than it had last September, because many of them had nothing in common with the PZPR's ideas. For them, the party was only a veil for promoting their careers and personal advantage. Just a moment, M. Kowalczyk objects, those who could not endure the attacks launched against them by others have also left the party.

From more talk it transpired that these elderly Polish communists cannot understand how it could happen that only three of the 28 congress delegates so far elected from the large industrial plants are workers; while, simultaneously, one hears from all sides: More workers to all party bodies and institutions. "I would not bet," Comrade Kowalczyk judges, "that certain party members who are simultaneously members of Solidarity are not obeying their leaders, who are after all concerned with destroying the party.... Perhaps the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum will now adopt an attitude toward this." And F. Gornicki stresses that certain "Solidarity" bosses, by their policy, have introduced chaos into the ranks of PZPR members.

On the premises of the party's voivodship committee, we hear something different. It was not "Solidarity" that caused chaos in our party--it was we ourselves, our previous leadership that had contributed to it. Ideas should be discussed less and realized more in practice. Deplorable, today we are in a situation where probably all possible tendencies are being manifested in our party, including the revisionist ones.

From our further talk it followed that the party as a whole has actually not yet got the word. Prevalent are the voices of people from diverse offices and institutions, and these voices are determining the tone and content of the precongress discussion. The voice of workers is heard far less; and the key task of the present is to free the path for this.

It is said in the Adolf Warski shipyards that, as long as the party leadership will not consistently follow the workers' voice and the workers' opinions and stands, it cannot count on having the workers' support and trust. We ask why is it that even in the shipyards there are only a relatively few workers in the individual party committees after the elections.

We are told that if technicians and administrative workers have been elected to the functions, it was mostly because they enjoy the full trust of the workers. Only a short while ago certain technicians were working as workers, side by side with those who have now elected them.

Two young secretaries of the PZPR's all-factory committee are full of optimism. They judge that the process of cementing the party ranks has already started and, according to them, is well along the way. The people, they say, are finding a common language and are starting to call things and phenomena by their right names. They cite the Baluka case as an example. Only a few days ago the shipyard would have gone on strike because of him; but today the large majority of workers there no longer want to have anything in common with him. A certain merit in this is due to the communists.

F. Jurczyk, "Solidarity" chairman and one of the first to take Baluka under his protection, is now beginning to sound the retreat, party members are saying.

In the judgement of the comrades from the PZPR's all-factory committee, the entire Baluka case has opened many people's eyes. The people have realized more profoundly, or for the first time, that they are subject to foul play, that the "Solidarity" bosses are pursuing their personal and dangerous aims.

We departed from Szczecin with the realization that the process of finding the truth, of crystallizing opinions and stands and of unifying the communists is complicated, difficult and painful.

'Boycott' of May Day

AU041718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "In a Situation That Has Become Complicated; So-Called Solidarity Wants to Boycott Labor Holiday"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Warsaw--When a television reporter asked Lech Walesa 14 days ago for his opinion on labor day, the "Solidarity" boss said: "May Day? To tell the truth, we have no concept of it; and then, time is short, we have other worries... after all, May Day is distorted. We must cleanse it of all kinds of ballast...." After that, "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission "recommended" that its members simply remain at home and have a nice rest on labor day. This is an outright boycott of the international holiday of all working people.

What will this year's celebrations of labor look like in this light? In its statement of opinion, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo stated that, "IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SITUATION THAT HAS BECOME SO COMPLICATED, THE FORM AND EXTENT OF THE CELEBRATIONS ARE OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE." However, some voivodship newspapers have indicated that in this situation the May Day marches could become an opportunity for provocations by Poland's diverse enemies. Thus the appropriate voivodship bodies have the authority to determine the form and content of the celebrations. In some places they will have academies and will make do without the traditional May Day march; in others they will have the usual May Day demonstration; elsewhere the local organizations have agreed to turn up for extraordinary shifts on 1 May. BUT AT THE SAME TIME THE PARTY LEADERSHIP HAS APPEALED TO ALL WORKING PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS AND TO EXPRESS UNITY BASED ON THE IDEAS OF SOCIALISM.

Solidarity Strike Threat

LD041450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Walesa trade union organization is again threatening a strike, using as a pretext this time an incident that occurred last March between members of the Walesa trade union organization and other drivers in the municipal transport enterprise in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, who refused to obey a call for a strike.

On 27 March, when the Walesa trade union organization declared a 4-hour so-called warning strike, drivers from the ranks of the PZPR and members of the industrial trade union organization, who refused to take part in the strike, volunteered to replace the striking personnel. A picket line formed by the Walesa trade union organization attempted, however, to prevent them from doing so, among other ways by its members placing themselves in front of the buses that were to have been driven away.

Despite the fact that nothing serious happened to anyone, members of the Walesa trade union organization spread tales that a driver in the municipal transport ran over a fellow worker from the Walesa trade union organization. The self-same union organization used the incident to launch a provocative demand calling for the dismissal of the drivers who refused to strike and it was even demanded that the manger of the enterprise be replaced. When it submitted its proposal to a secret ballot of the employees at the enterprise, however, two thirds voted against. Disregarding the opinion of the majority, the Walesa trade union organization continued its slanders against the manager accusing him even of abusing his position for personal gain, an accusation ranking among the most used weapons of the Walesa trade union organization.

The Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski case is now being discussed by a number of other bodies. The Walesa trade union organization is trying to influence the talks by threatening fresh strike actions if it fails to force through the punishment of those who contributed to normal work at the enterprise while the Walesa trade union organization was on a strike.

COMMUNIQUE ON NIGERIAN MINISTER'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU041919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 81 p 2

[Communique on the 27-30 April 1981 visit to the CSSR by Ishaya Audu, minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria]

[Text] Ishaya Audu, minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 27-30 April 1981, at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

Minister for External Affairs Ishaya Audu was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The Nigerian minister for external affairs laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Zizkov Hill.

In the course of the visit the two ministers signed an implementation plan to the cultural agreement between the governments of the CSSR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the 1981-83 period.

During his visit, the minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria had talks with the CSSR minister of foreign affairs. The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect, dealt with a broad range of bilateral and international issues, especially issues concerning Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the north-south dialogue. The two ministers stressed the need to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries, especially in some economic areas.

The minister for external affairs and his host also assessed in detail the positive role that could be played by Czechoslovakia in implementing Nigeria's fourth plan of national development. The two ministers agreed that there are possibilities of expanding economic cooperation, especially by increasing the CSSR's participation in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the Nigerian economy. The Czechoslovak side declared that it is interested in taking an active part in some areas. The two sides agreed that they will seriously seek more balanced economic relations between the two countries.

The two ministers exchanged views on the present international situation and voiced their full support for disarmament. They also expressed the wish that the present immense arms expenditures be used in a productive way, for the countries' development. They agreed that this would be considerably facilitated if all interested parties reaffirmed their faith in detente as an effective instrument of developing international cooperation among all nations. In this context they stressed the growing significance of the UN declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, which was adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly on the basis of the Czechoslovak delegation's initiative.

The two ministers also agreed on the importance of the second special UN General Assembly session to be held next year and endorsed the convening of a worldwide disarmament conference. Of primary importance for achieving progress in disarmament is, in their view, the political will to negotiate on the basis of equality and national security and without any preliminary conditions.

In this context, they confirmed their loyalty to the goals of the United Nations and endorsed a reinforcement of that organization's role in the process of consolidating peace and international security.

The two sides expressed appreciation for the nonaligned countries' positive role in international issues, especially in the struggle for national independence, peace and the nations' economic and social development.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs and the Nigerian minister for external affairs exchanged in detail their views, particularly on the problems of South Africa and Africa as a whole. The two ministers welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and expressed the conviction that the people of that country will strengthen their unity and national independence and will build their state in the spirit of social progress.

They condemned the system of apartheid and the denial of the inalienable human right to freedom, independence, human dignity and justice. In this context they reaffirmed their determination to support the armed struggle of nations in that region, if such a course proves to be inevitable.

As to Namibia, the Nigerian minister for external affairs and his Czechoslovak host deplored the failure of the recent international conference on that territory and agreed that consistent implementation of resolutions adopted by the UN, the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement--including sanctions against the Republic of South Africa--can positively contribute to a speedy solution of the protracted problem. The Nigerian side welcomed at the same time any opportunities to arrive at a settlement through negotiations, opportunities that might be proposed by those who have an influence on the racist government of the Republic of South Africa.

As to the overall international economic situation, the two ministers agreed that efforts to arrange anew the existing international economic order have not, deplorably, yielded the expected results. They acknowledged that new, resolute steps must be taken to resolve that problem.

The Nigerian minister for external affairs conveyed to the government and the people of the CSSR his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and his entourage during their official visit to the CSSR.

The Nigerian minister for external affairs cordially invited the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs accepted the invitation with thanks. The date will be arranged jointly through diplomatic channels.

FRG 'REVANCHISTS' URGE TIES WITH 'SOLIDARITY'

LD041300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (ADN)--At a meeting of the "East Prussian Regional Association" in Bonn, Ottfried Hennig, the spokesman of this revanchist association, called for a substantial development of contacts with counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

Herbert Hupka, chairman of the "Silesian Regional Association," also announced closer collaboration with "opposition currents" in Poland and asked the Polish Government "to recognize the national right for Germans beyond the Oder and Neisse." The "traditional Deutschland meeting of Silesians" to be held in Hanover from 19-21 June would exemplify once again "that Silesia belongs to Germany as much as does Lower Saxony or the Brandenburg March."

Polish counterrevolutionary groupings active in the FRG have, in Munich, called for the development of contacts with the "Solidarity" leadership. Vladyslav Sulecki, whom the Bonn paper DIE WELT counts among the "leading men" of "Solidarity" in the Katowice coal mining region, canvassed for "Western support."

At a national congress of the revanchist "Pommeranian Regional Association" in Travemuende, Schleswig-Holstein Minister-President Stoltenberg also called for the "active representation of interests" of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

SRV'S DUY TRINH ADDRESSES 10TH SED CONGRESS

AU041951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 9

[Speech by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear delegates to the party congress: On behalf of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee we would like to extend to your party congress the most cordial fraternal militant greetings. (strong applause)

In the more than 30 years of its existence and constant strengthening, the GDR has scored outstanding successes in all fields, and is proving itself anew every day as an important factor of stability, peace, and security in Europe and throughout the world. The source of the GDR's splendid successes lies in the prudent leadership by the SED.

By implementing the SED program and the decisions of the ninth party congress for the intensification of the economy, the GDR working people have accomplished extraordinary achievements in shaping the developed socialist society.

The accountability report delivered at the party congress by Comrade Honecker evaluated the SED's rich experiences in the past period and at the same time mapped out the main directions until 1990, as well as the specific tasks for the 1981-1985 5-year plan. This is an important document which contributes to enriching the theory and practice of building the developed socialist society and to enriching Marxism-Leninism. (strong applause)

We are most deeply convinced that the workers class and the GDR working people will continue to score great successes in shaping the developed socialist society on the basis of decisions of the 10th SED Congress, under the leadership of the SED Central Committee that is headed by the respected party figure and statesman of the GDR and outstanding personality of the international communist workers movement, Comrade Erich Honecker. (applause)

Dear comrades and friends, in the past years the three revolutionary streams in the world have incessantly developed with irresistible strength. The socialist system, with the Soviet Union as its main force, is increasingly strengthening day after day and continues to develop its determining influence on the development of mankind. The national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing stronger daily. In the strongholds of capitalism the struggles of the workers class and of the democratic movements are reaching a new strength and intensity.

Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is experiencing a universal and deep crisis. In conspiracy with Beijing's expansionist hegemonism, as well as with the other reactionary circles, it is fanning the arms race. It seeks to return to the era of the cold war and to undermine the socialist system and the national liberation movement with all means of sabotage. From its weakened position imperialism is constantly launching attacks against the revolutionary forces in the hope of recapturing its lost positions. That is the cause of the development of hotbeds of tension in the Near and Middle East, in Southwest Asia, in Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean region, as well as in other regions. The imperialists and international reaction are trying, in conspiracy with the counterrevolution, to implement their plans by interfering in the Polish People's Republic in order to eliminate the socialist achievements in that country. However, these efforts are doomed to failure.

The socialist system is unshakable. (strong applause) No insidious machinations, no brutal acts by the imperialists and their henchmen can turn back development. The present international situation requires that the international forces of socialism, of independence, democracy and peace, the international communist and workers movement constantly increase their vigilance, that they close their ranks even more, and that they foil all adventurist machinations of the belligerent and reactionary circles, so that detente can be maintained and continued and world peace be defended.

Together with you, the other fraternal parties, as well as the forces of peace and progress in the world, our party and our people wholeheartedly welcome the great successes of the 26th CPSU Congress, which took place under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, of international solidarity and the defense of world peace. We cordially welcome and fully and entirely support the program serving world peace that was submitted to the party congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, these days our party and our people are developing a stormy competition for scoring new achievements in honor of our party's fifth congress, which will take place by the end of this year.

In the past few years our workers class and our working people have implemented the decisions of the fourth party congress, and in so doing they have scored important successes in overcoming the serious consequences of the war, in restoring and developing the economy and culture, as well as regarding the protection of our fatherland.

The reactionary circles among the Beijing rulers, who have betrayed the workers class, the people of China and Marxism-Leninism, have unleashed two wars of aggression against Vietnam with the intention to conquer the three countries of Indochina and to establish big power-chauvinist hegemonism in Southeast Asia and in other regions. Despite the severe defeats it has suffered, the Beijing leadership has still not given up its criminal plan. It provokes us and openly threatens us with future aggression, it grossly interferes in the internal affairs of Laos, and it launches mad attacks against the revolution in Kampuchea.

At present the Vietnamese people are confronted with the exceedingly difficult task of building socialism with all their strength, while at the same time constantly being ready to defend the fatherland. Our people will successfully solve this strategic task with determination. (prolonged applause)

The Vietnamese Communist Party and the Vietnamese people will do everything in their power to incessantly deepen the friendship, the militant solidarity and the universal collaboration with the Soviet Union, the GDR, with Laos and Kampuchea and with the other fraternal socialist countries and the fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. At the same time it will intensify solidarity with the national-democratic forces, with the forces of peace and progress. Together with the comrades from Laos and Kampuchea we persistently advocate turning Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability and cooperation. We preserve our friendship with the Chinese people and continue to persistently advocate negotiations between the two governments in order to settle controversial problems between the two states.

Dear comrades, in the past decades the fraternal and traditional friendship between our two parties and states, which was established and promoted by President Ho Chi Minh and President Wilhelm Pieck, has continuously and vigorously developed.

The visit to the GDR by Comrade Le Duan in October 1975 and the visit to Vietnam in December 1977 by Comrade Erich Honecker, during which the joint declaration and the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the GDR were signed, mark the new phase that was opened for universal cooperation between our two parties and countries. (applause)

Implementing the well-known slogan coined by Comrade Erich Honecker, "Solidarity with Vietnam, now all the more" workers, cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, youth, women and children in the GDR have developed a powerful solidarity movement to help Vietnam in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

The party, government and people of Vietnam will forever keep these deep revolutionary feelings in their heart. They highly value the great help and support rendered to our people by the SED, the government and the fraternal people of the GDR.

We wish the 10th SED Congress great success.

May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal collaboration between our two parties and the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic be forever consolidated! (strong applause)

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! (Prolonged, strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

ERICH HONECKER TO VISIT JAPAN 26-31 MAY

LD011412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN)--Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker is to pay a state visit to Japan from 26 through 31 May 1981. Erich Honecker and those who will accompany him have been invited by the Japanese Government.

It was officially stated in Tokyo that "the government and people of Japan welcome with genuine pleasure the visit of his excellency the chairman of the Council of State, which will further deepen the existing friendly relations between Japan and the GDR."

BUDAPEST REPORTS SOVIET MINE DIRECTOR DISMISSED

LD041928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The director of a mine in Donetsk has been dismissed from his post at the demand of the regional council of Soviet trade unions. The manager was found to be at fault in that he did not take measures for the technological modernization of the mine and for the provision of public amenities for the miners' settlement, despite a collective agreement to this effect. The chairman of the area trade union center added that this case was exceptional in the practice of Soviet trade unions.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES FOR TALKS, MEETS PUJA

LD041416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Hungary today for a friendly, working meeting at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. Bohuslav Chnoupek was welcomed at the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier at Salgotarjan by Frigyes Puja and other representatives. Also present were the ambassadors of both countries, Vaclav Moravec and Bela Kovacs.

The talks between both ministers will be opened in the afternoon in the administrative center of Nograd County, Salgotarjan.

LAZAR ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ASSEMBLY

LD042250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The plenary session of the 141st General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences opened this morning, with due ceremony, in the Congress Hall of Buda Castle in the presence of Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel, members of the Politburo. The opening speech by Academy President Janos Szentagothai and the contributions by subsequent speakers all stressed the importance of improving the effectiveness of our country's research work. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, Premier Gyorgy Lazar greeted the session.

[Begin recording] Esteemed audience: It is neither custom nor the politeness due this high body but honest conviction that leads me to say that the General Assembly of the Academy of Sciences is always an important event in our life, one which evokes great interest. Our party and government have already given ample proof that they require, and pay due cognizance to, the views of this respected body. I can assure you that this will be so in the future as well.

It is a matter of tradition and worthy of great appreciation that the general assemblies of the Academy always choose topics for their discussion which are of key importance for the present and future. This is so in the present instance as well. The main subject on the agenda of the 141st General Assembly, our country and technological progress, deserves special attention, because technological progress and its acceleration are among the fundamental conditions indispensable for the realization of the very necessary qualitative changes in the economy. It is an active and strengthening requirement that science should, through an ever greater volume of knowledge, facilitate the selection of the most favorable direction and options for economic development, the harmonization of goals and means and the prognosis of the foreseeable effects of decisions of socioeconomic significance.

We received very valuable help from the academy in the task of laying the foundations of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The development of the long-term plan for the period until the turn of the millenium is underway at present. In the course of this a new kind of relationship is developing between scientists and planners.

This is very welcome, because it holds out the promise of our taking a further step forward in the strengthening of the relationship between science and practice.

I would like to stress on this occasion, too, the interdependence of the social sciences and the technical and natural sciences as well as the need for their parallel and coordinated development. Without this it is impossible to imagine how we can discover and understand the complex system of dependence of social and economic life or how we can provide answers to life's questions. For this reason the role and responsibility of those sciences that focus their research on the examination of man and social conditions are gaining in importance.

The coordinated and effective study of the different areas of science makes it a duty for us to provide the best possible conditions, in accordance with the opportunities available to us, for the training of the new generation of experts and for providing up-to-date higher education and ensuring the unity of research. We ask the leading body of the academy to continue to regard the improvement of our higher education as an important cause and to undertake responsibility for the training of the experts of the future.

Esteemed comrades: You can carry on with your work in the knowledge and with the pleasant feeling that our people are aware of the growing role of science and that they respect and honor scientists who increase our material and intellectual wealth. This is also characteristic of the relationship between the government and science. At the same time, I am certain that you would agree that it is a cause for dissatisfaction on the part of both society and the government if even only a part of the material and intellectual wealth available is spent--as it does, unfortunately, happen on occasion--on research projects of only marginal importance. Although this phenomenon is now on the decline, nonetheless, there is still a great deal to be done for the further improvement of the situation. I think that in this area there is a natural need for improvement and that this meets with your approval.

We can state in general that we can achieve our objectives only if, concurrently with the evaluation of the earlier results, susceptibility to the new and willingness for innovation become common everywhere and special support is given to creative persons and collectives.

According to the government, scientific institutions and research workshops would on their part do more for the concentration of intellectual and material forces. We request them to be firmer in giving up research which has lost its topicality and to attach greater priority to research particularly important to society. On our part, we will strive to provide much better facilities than the average for continuing such research and for a smooth and the fastest possible application of its results.

We know that we should do more than hitherto for the elimination of bureaucratic rigidity and for increasing interest in the introduction of new ideas. Aware of the importance of science, the government intends to provide the setting needed for its further advance in the years ahead. [end recording]

BRIEFS

POLISH CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION--The Hungarian and Polish chemical industries will cooperate during the next 5 years in supplying the two countries' textile industries with materials. An agreement to this effect was signed by representatives of the Hungarian (Viszkoza) factory and the Hungarotex with the leaders of the Torun synthetic fiber factory. With the agreement on product specialization, it will be possible to forego considerable investments, and the choice of raw materials available to the processing plants will improve. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81 LD]

JABLONSKI SPEECH MARKS 3 MAY CONSTITUTION FESTIVITY

LD050130 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1815 GMT 3 May 81

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at a ceremony held at the Wielki Theater in Warsaw on 3 May to mark the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed gathering: We are organizing a large number of public meetings and debates in order to discuss our current problems and our common future. This meeting organized by the National Unity Front, at the initiative of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, is being held to commemorate an event which took place 190 years ago [promulgation of the 3 May Constitution].

Knowledge of history is knowledge of oneself. All that surrounds us has been created by the past and we ourselves are its creatures. Only with the aid of the past can Poles get to know their own roots and understand the bond between their personal fates and that of their nation and the links binding the generations. A nation is not just a sum total of units; it is not even the sum total of classes, social strata or regional groups. While each individual is unique, he is at the same time a part of a people. This collective unit also has its own character expressed first of all by its culture, which is the result of a long historical process.

Because we want to understand the essence of the transformations taking place in th[illegible] today, we must keep referring to the past to obtain the necessary explanations. Th[illegible] dialogue has to be a continuous one since more and more new problems facing us demand [illegible]uch explanations. But let us not seek in this way ready-made solutions for today's troubles. This would be completely incorrect, because the oft-quoted statement that history does not repeat itself is true. But by getting to know the origin of events, reflecting on our character as a nation and better understanding our personality, virtues and weaknesses, the qualities and dangers inherent in ourselves, we shall be able to act wisely and sensibly and to more easily find proper ways of conduct.

However, all this demands the fulfillment of yet another indispensible condition: a feeling of national awareness, firm links with the community which has formed around us and a feeling of responsibility for it and its future.

Marx and Engels understood the deep meaning of the Constitution because they looked for it not in the documents but in its spirit. They saw the Constitution as the first attempt at reform proving that independence cannot be separated from the abolition of the aristocracy and from agrarian reforms in the country. They stressed the Constitution's great importance not only for Poland but also for all of Eastern Europe and indirectly for all revolutionary forces in Europe.

The 3 May Constitution has been a subject of discussion since the fall of independent Poland. The conservative wing of the independence camp wished to formulate a political program for the future out of the Constitution despite the anarchronistic character of such an attempt in completely changed conditions. Its progressive opponents in a polemical fervor pointed out the compromise character of the Constitution and its obvious weaknesses; however, they did not question the great merits in the patriotic party's efforts to preserve independence and the reconstruction of state power.

Later on, when the workers movement had appeared on the historical arena, the social rightwing endeavored, contrary to historical logic, to set 3 May against the internationalist 1 May. It was the same during World War II when it became obvious that the banner of national independence would be taken over by the working class. Even then, rightwing groups did not cease their activities. This would have made sense only if the Constitution was contrary to all human ideals of [word indistinct]. But it was completely different.

The Constitution had initiated the great process of transformations and constituted, as TRYBUNA WOLNOSCI said, the testament of 150 years of struggle for independence and social liberation of the Polish masses.

It is we who have transformed into reality Kollataj's dreams about the return to the Odra. Indeed it is us, the contemporary generation of builders of socialism, who are continuing the work begun 190 years ago. The objective of socialism is the good of man and its basis is action-faith in man. This is why we must aim at an overall development of the human personality, assuming that every person is a unique individual. In this differentiation we see our common wealth, providing that all these individuals are linked by love for their homeland and nation.

This is needed by the nation. But it is also indispensible for every member of that nation. Sentimental ties with one's homeland, with one's national community, evoke the desire to commit oneself to the issues concerning this community. It creates conditions of harmony with the world, of preserving one's individuality.

This in turn is conducive to the molding of individual creativity manifested in activities beneficial to society. It is conducive to the combining of one's own personal ambitions with the interests of the nation, a sense of coresponsibility for its destiny.

It can be fully expressed only providing we have the right attitude toward our national heritage, providing that with its assistance we will learn to know ourselves better, to experience a justified pride in what is great and just, in what we have managed to contribute to the treasury of mankind.

At the same time we will be uncompromisingly critical of what constitutes our weaknesses, the roots of our debilities.

The fight against everything in us that constitutes remnants of national character faults is also evidence of a noble love of the homeland. If our patriotism is expressed in action, the whole nation will find full confirmation of the collective personality, making an ever greater contribution to the achievements of the whole of mankind.

Just like that of the individual, the creative and correctly oriented stance of the nation enables it to preserve and consolidate its own individuality in full harmony with the interests of the superior community, the entire world of man. Such was the conception of the authors and defenders of the 3 May Constitution who considered it as the Polish implementation of--using the language of that time--the innate rights of mankind. [prolonged applause]

PZPR PRESS CHIEF KLASA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Party Changes Discussed

LD042134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The results of the 10th Central Committee Plenum were the main topic of the press conference held at the INTERPRESS press center for foreign journalists accredited in our country. Jozef Klasa, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, answered numerous questions.

The subject of many questions asked by foreign correspondents concerned the functioning of the Central Committee Politburo after the election of workers and the issue of ensuring a balance in the team between the workers and the other members of the Politburo.

Several questions concerned the commission led by Tadeusz Grabski which is assessing the work done to date and accelerating work on determining personal responsibility of PZPR members holding leading posts.

The commission has ascertained that it will deal with establishing political responsibility; however, it will probably make suggestions to the Party Control Commission or the Prosecutor's Office.

Asked about his opinion on the so-called horizontal structures in the party, Jozef Klasa stressed that the observed process of democratization in the party does not indicate a departure from Leninist principles. On the contrary, the transformations which are taking place are aimed at giving our party a truly Leninist character. That there is so much discussion within the party and that various views collide are positive signs, since there must be room in the party for various attitudes. The formation of the so-called horizontal structures is proof that the party base is active and has much to offer.

Klasa on 10th Party Plenum

LD042324 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--Jozef Klasa, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, has told a press conference organized in Warsaw by the Polish INTERPRESS Agency for foreign correspondents accredited in Warsaw that the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum which met a few days ago published the basic program materials for the coming ninth extraordinary party congress. J. Klasa said that these materials outlined a future model for the party and state in which the party would be Leninist and the state socialist. The plenum, J. Klasa continued, studied proposed changes and additions to the party statute which show that the PZPR wants to be a Leninist party, but more democratic than up to (?now).

Referring to changes in the party leadership, J. Klasa noted that workers employed in manufacturing had entered the Politburo for the first time in the party's history. This was a first step which would undoubtedly be followed by others at the party congress, he added.

The 10th plenum gave an answer to problems and questions which are concerning party organizations and party members. Following the plenum there had been a great invigoration of internal party affairs which, in J. Klasa's view, was a good preparation for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

[Words indistinct] journalists, Klasa stressed that the turnover in the party ranks had not been particularly great recently. Since March of this year there had not been any noticeable movement of cadres into or out of the party ranks. The party still had about 3 million members.

J. Klasa paid much attention to the new principles (?for electing) delegates (?to the congress). The present principles are a great improvement over previous ones. [Words indistinct] they made provision for the possibility of direct election (?of delegates) to party organizations with over 1,500 members. Some of the delegates to the ninth congress will be directly elected at enterprises and party organizations whose party organizations have over 750 members. However, the fact that two few workers are being elected is worrying. There should be more of them since events show that it is precisely the workers who know better than anyone else in the country what is going on.

The new principles envisage that the members of the central aktiv will be candidates in elections for their party organizations. This is a correct principle since all delegates must be elected in organizations which know them well. No one can yet say how many people belonging to the central party organs will be reelected at the ninth congress. However, J. Klasa stressed that no party can function well without continuity. There are intelligent and honest people in the PZPR. Generally speaking, one can say that these people will be reelected.

Several questions concerned the aims of the commission under T. Grabski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, which is to investigate the personal responsibility of PZPR members who held leading posts.

J. Klasa said that the commission would talk to members of the former party and state leadership, and also to people who now hold such posts in order to assess their personal political responsibility. However, this does not mean that the commission will make any recommendations to the Central Party Control Commission, the Supreme Chamber of Control or the Prosecutor's Office. This work will be complete before the start of the Ninth PZPR Congress which should be held in a fresh atmosphere without the need to concentrate on the subject of distortions and mistakes.

The journalists were interested in the question of setting up so-called horizontal structures in the party. Their formation is indicative of an invigoration in the lower echelons of the party, which the party leadership considers to be a positive manifestation, giving grounds for hoping that the congress will be well prepared. Today there is no reason to think that the horizontal structures are striving to become a second party network [instantsiya]. In any case, the people forming these structures are not demanding that.

There were a number of questions about the May Day demonstration in Poland and about the solemn nature of this year's celebration of the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution. Up to now there has been much that has been theatrical and artificial about the celebration of May Day in the Polish People's Republic. Poland's affairs were going badly but people were supposed to be rejoicing in the achievements of the economy. Every country celebrates this festival in its own way. This is a matter involving its internal situation and traditions.

Some questions concerned M. Suslov's visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the subject of plenary sessions prior to the congress, and personal matters.

MOCZAR ADDRESSES 10TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU050645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Moczar, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, at the 29 April 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] All communists who honestly wish the party every prosperity in such difficult times are most earnestly pondering the extremely important fact of the coming ninth party congress. The congress will be a most important event not only for our country, but for the international communist movement as well. It is common knowledge that our party has never called an extraordinary congress in the 36 years of its existence.

It is also common knowledge that during that congress, we--the Central Committee members elected by the eighth congress--will have to sum up our incomplete term of office. I do not want to speak of the course of the eighth congress, which, as we know, was subjected to organized manipulation. Some comrades could tell us what that manipulation was, if only for the sake of history, because we no longer have any use for such things. In that connection I have in mind primarily the former Organization Department of the Central Committee and its decisionmakers in those days. But, as I have said, all that is history now and I have mentioned it only for precautionary reasons--for the party's welfare.

It is common knowledge that our extremely difficult situation has forced us to convene an extraordinary congress. To call that congress extraordinary is a severe but fully justified necessity. After all, we are full of fear. However, we communists must see great hopes and great prospects for our party in that severity, which expresses enormous and justified charges against E. Gierek's group, now no longer here.

Looking forward to the future, we should bear in mind the fine and hard road we have traversed. We should bear in mind our struggles with the Sanacja [prewar governments] when communists were persecuted and jailed. We should bear in mind our struggles against the Hitlerite occupier.

Our struggle for the people's state was also a fine chapter of history. Comrade Kania spoke of that in his report today. Old party members remember that we were able to emerge victorious even from the most difficult situations, although our losses were often most painful.

It was our party that, during the occupation, told our martyred people that in order to live we must fight and die in battle. The party inspired the people with hope and rallied the forces of the left and of all the people of good will. The party did that because it had the historical and moral right to do so. That is why today we must demolish all the barriers, especially those that--unfortunately--we ourselves have erected, to liberate the dishonored laws of Marxism, whose substance is the property of the workers class and all the working people. Those laws are inscribed on our red banners, and it is not for the Michnik's to challenge them.

It is worth reminding the young generation that over 6 million Polish citizens perished in World War II, that 2.5 million of them were taken out of the country for forced labor and that another 2.5 million were forcibly removed from their homesteads. Immediately after the war--in 1945-46--some 2 million of our countrymen were registered as disabled and as suffering from tuberculosis. There were fatal war casualties in every family. Families spent years in the hope that their members who had been listed as missing might come back. Some families have still not given up hope and continue to search for the missing persons.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to transmit to the young generations the experience of history and all that it teaches.

Comrades, party members want the precongress discussion to penetratingly examine the seventies and to square accounts with the Gierek group. They also want a summing up of the incomplete term of the present Central Committee--that is, of the people who are present in this hall. Party members have posed the question: Has the position of the Central Committee since August 1980--in those extremely difficult months up to now--been right or not? Comrade Kania expressed a candid truth when he made many self-critical and critical statements on his own behalf and on behalf of the Politburo to the effect that the road we had chosen was right and the only feasible one. However, whether our actions along that road were always effective is another matter.

That issue continues to be criticized and will be passionately criticized. My view is that if the issue is approached with a party-like passion and solicitude in order to help the party, then such discussions can be useful and creative and we should engage in them. But if there is bad will and bad intentions behind them--such intentions are often visible--then the matter takes on a different color: Such discussions are no discussions at all; they are merely a waste of our efforts and of the entire party's energy.

We must realize that, following the ninth congress, all the people of good will will be watching how the party manages to smash the barriers curbing creative ideas, the initiative and energy of the masses and whether it will be able to erect a dam that will protect us for all times against the most terrible enemy of the party--demoralization of its own ranks.

I also want to state that on 2 September last year, when E. Gierek was still the party's first secretary, I addressed to the Politburo a letter in which I presented my position on many crucial issues concerning the running of the party and the organization of the party leadership's work. Today, 9 months later, I still stand by that letter except for small corrections resulting from the present discussion of the party's role in society's life.

Let me say a few words about morality in party ranks. Comrades, as a communist who has some dozens of years of active party work behind him I realize that good intentions are not enough and that, as they say, the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Noble intentions and dreams are not enough. What is most important is ideological and moral attitude, as well as consistency between words and deeds. Only because we can consistently fulfill the duties stemming from the spirit of our idea are we able to win the trust of society and to strengthen within it our socialist idea, which is certainly the only human road for mankind.

That is why we communists should recall that Lenin criticized sharply and resolutely all the activists who had failed to consult the lessons of history before making decisions that were important for the party. He also criticized those who disregarded the views of others and who forgot where they had come from. After all, it is precisely such manifestations that have caused our present situation. It is precisely they that are exacting from us such an enormous and truly tragic price.

Every communist should bear in mind--the party has taught us that in prisons, in the fields of fighting against the Hitlerite occupier, and later in building people's statehood--that reality is always to be regarded with optimism; always, and not only at difficult moments. One must always be elastic in his way of thinking and in assuming a practical attitude to every issue. Only then one can firmly and with success defend principles, our idea.

We also must bear in mind that it is not only in the revolutionary song that violence provokes an avenger. Every violence exerted by anyone provokes an avenger. Those are the rules valid in public opinion. And we must not disregard such rules.

When our people are friendly toward their authorities--and that was repeatedly attested to in history--they are prepared to offer them everything, particulary when their sovereignty is in danger. That is historical truth. However, our society today is not fully aware that our country's sovereignty has been seriously endangered and that that reality must be regarded seriously.

I say "regarded seriously" because many people, demoralized by impunity, have recently been behaving in a highly dangerous manner. That may prove to be tragic in its effects for the entire society. It is high time to see reason. It is time to consider seriously in what world we live.

I would also like to say a few words about the work carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control in the Committee for Radio and Television. We have just completed inspection operations which continued for several months. The results of the inspection have been conveyed to the state organs concerned. Well, what the inspection report contains has been accumulating for years. Television was an institution acting on the principles of a "sacred cow." It is rather difficult to estimate the losses incurred. As the Supreme Chamber of Control, in the seventies, we repeatedly tried to enter that "state within the state," but each time the inspectors, at the instruction of E. Gierek or Jaroszewicz, had to withdraw. For that reason the television leadership behaved in a way that it regarded as advisable. More than Zl.2 billion were spent beyond all regulations.

Only a person who has the moral right to do so may defend the party from the attacks of the political adversaries in a period as difficult as that. We know that not every party member has such a right today. And we must see that as long as such a situation continues, we will feel awkward. We must realize that if we want to renew our political life in earnest. I would like to say with full emphasis that the present crisis is primarily a crisis of confidence in the party. Most painful is the fact that it has affected the ranks of the workers class.

During the Sejm session Comrade Jaruzelski said that there was some light at the end of the tunnel. That statement met with enormous response in all social circles. It indicates how enormous the aspiration for normalization of life and calm in our society is. The Poles want to know how the party and the government see the country's future. They also want to know who is responsible for the present state of affairs. Or perhaps all the citizens should be charged with that responsibility? In party ranks the firm view prevails that policy should be realistic and consistent. Our society wants to know what it is supposed to do, and we must answer that question. If we fail to answer it, anarchy, like flood waters, will engulf every reasonable social reaction. The behavior of adventurers will become increasingly dangerous, because that is the law of anarchy. And that danger must be brought to the attention of the entire society as long as it is still not too late. Society must be called upon for assistance and constructive cooperation. Its worldly wisdom should be invoked.

SPEECHES BY GRUDZIEN, LUKASIEWICZ AT PZPR DEBATE

LD042322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] PAP today carries a summary of more speeches in the debate, passed on for the minutes, of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, Central Committee member and minister for veterans affairs, stated, among other things, that the basis for the healing of the party is the question of intraparty democracy and the related draft of the new statute. In building the unity of our community around the path of socialist renewal outlined by our party, and the program contained in the congress theses, an important part is being played by the veterans' groups. The party can always count on its support, stressed Mieczyslaw Grudzien.

Ryszard Lukasiewicz, alternate Central Committee member and deputy head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, suggested, among other things, that within the framework of the precongress debate an organized scientific conference could discuss the sources and causes of the crises during the 36 year period, including the past decade; this will be presented in the form of a document to the delegates for the ninth congress.

'Horizontal Structure' Discussed

LD050922 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--Ryszard Lukasiewicz, alternate member of the PUWP CC, deputy head of the PUWP CC Organizational Department said in his address to be included in the minutes of the PUWP CC 10th Plenum that a scientific conference should be organized prior to the 9th extraordinary congress that would review the sources and causes of the crises that occurred during the 36 years of People's Poland.

He said it is not stated directly and comprehensively in the materials for the precongress discussion that a violation of and even departure from the universal regularities of socialist building did take place throughout the years of People's Poland and over the recent decade.

The party, voicing the false theses of "moral and political unity of the nation" and of the "all-national character of the party" has lost its working class character. This found its expression both in the party becoming ideologically disarmed, in its social composition, the small representation of workers in the authorities and perhaps most glaringly in the elitist social policy that stratified working people and hit most acutely those worst-to-do. Secondly, the 1970's were an example of enormous ideological negligences and departure from Marxism-Leninism in the party's activities, the propaganda front. They were a period of cultivation of "courtly Marxism" in order to justify technocratic and arbitrary socioeconomic solutions.

Lukasiewicz, who in mid-April represented the party authorities at the controversial meeting in Torun, devoted a lot of space in his address to the so-called "horizontal contacts" movement in the PUWP. He said the movement was born out of distrust of the party grassroots in the process of renewal and in a prompt bringing to account of those responsible for the past errors and plunging the country into the crisis, of the lack of confidence in the CC and voivodship committees and the feeling the 9th congress should be held as early as possible.

The movement has its roots in the intelligentsia, and especially academic milieus. In some cases particularly active in inspiring the movement are people removed from active political life in the 1960's. Thus the "horizontal structures" have their history and show a development tendency, for the causes that generated the movement, including the sluggishness in the renewal in intraparty life, have not been eliminated.

It is our duty to use the activeness, energy and initiative of the enormous masses of party basic organizations members, include the horizontal movement activities in the framework of precongress discussion and work of PUWP committees and make use of the movement activists' zeal during the precongress campaign.

At the same time, Lukasiewicz said, it is our duty to warn young activists against possible dangers and to undertake a determined polemics with the views ideologically and politically hostile, and prevent activities incompatible with the party statute.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE EDITORIAL VIEWS 10TH PZPR PLENUM

AU050820 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 1-3 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The 10th Plenum"]

[Text] The debates and decisions of the 10th Central Committee Plenum, which not only party members awaited with genuine interest and great hopes, should be viewed on two levels.

First, the plenum was yet another crucial stride along the party's path toward the extraordinary congress. The plenum fixed the congress' date, defined the procedure by which delegates should be elected and launched the precongress discussion, to which the Central Committee invited all of us. The plenum appointed a commission that--in keeping with the demands of large sections of the public--is to accelerate the squaring of accounts with those party members who have disappointed the party's trust. The plenum made some changes in the party leadership. As was frequently stressed during the plenum discussion, those changes are not enough, even though they increase the workers' role in party life. Nevertheless, no more changes were made for the time being, and further decisions on this score were left to the congress which is just 10 weeks away.

Such--in the briefest possible terms--is the yield of the 10th plenum.

However, we must see its other aspect which at least in our view is more important than the first.

The plenum proved to all our people that a mighty and salutary stream of socialist renewal is also beginning to affect the party leadership. The plenum was yet another element of the irreversible process of democratizing the party's life and structures. The process, which had been initiated at the grassroots level, developed slowly at first, encountering many obstacles created by some members of the party leadership. But now, following the 10th plenum, there is every indication that no one will hinder that process. And if such people appear, then the party itself will sweep them away.

All our people have been watching those changes within the party with benevolent attention for some weeks now. We say "all our people" because--contrary to what some people assert --party affairs are not only the affairs of the party: In view of the role of the party, all Poles show a lively interest in these affairs.

They approve of the direction of those changes because it helps them believe that the party will at last free itself from the style that characterized its activity in the past few years, making it increasingly isolated from the people. They also believe that the party will regain its credibility and will serve Poland better.

However, honesty makes it necessary for us to add at this point that in some cases that approval went hand in hand with a measure of concern that that grassroots, elemental process does not lead to a breakdown of all party structures and to chaos in party ranks. Nor have the nonparty people concealed that concern, since most of them are fully aware of how tragic such a turn of events would be for the nation and state.

It seems that the 10th plenum has greatly dissipated that concern and has at the same time strengthened hopes for renewal in the party--the entire party and not only its individual local branches.

The congress will settle whether those hopes will be fulfilled and whether disquiet will be fully dissipated. We believe that that settlement will be positive. Would that we are not wrong.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON PLENUM DOCUMENTS

LD051047 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 5 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU printed a commentary on the nationally-discussed programme documents presented by the 10th PUWP CC Plenum. The party daily wrote that the currently-discussed new party programme is addressed to the whole nation.

The draft PUWP programme was created in a different way than all the other programmes to-date. First of all, it was worked out during party organizations meetings which formulated their postulates. The document reflects the determined will to continue process of socialist renewal. The postulates it reflects primarily arose in working-class environments, the PUWP daily said.

The key to overcoming the crisis lies in the party, in the party's internal rebirth, in its full return to the Marxist-Leninist working-cla s principles, and--basing on this--to consolidated unity of action, the daily went on.

The ability to formulate a new party programme, answering to the feeling of PUWP members, expresses the deep-going internal democratization processes taking place within the party. This is confirmed by heated discussions in party organizations and the proposals put forward there, as well as by holding democratic elections, stressed the paper.

OPOLE, TARNOV, WALBRZYCH, ZAMOSC VOIVODSHIP PLENUMS

LD041346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Voivodship party committees in Opole, Tarnow, Walbrzych and Zamosc are holding plenary sessions today. The sessions in Opole, Tarnow and Zamosc are devoted to the tasks facing the voivodship party organizations before the Ninth PZPR Congress. Those taking part in the Zamosc plenum will also hear a report on the work of the voivodship party control commission. The plenum in Walbrzych is devoted to tasks in the sphere of satisfying this year's socioeconomic needs of the voivodship.

Cooperation, Unity Stressed

LD042220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The plenums of three party voivodship committees are the most important events today of the campaign preceding the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. The targets of the party organization during the precongress campaign were discussed today by voivodship party committees in Opole, Tarnow, Zamosc and Walbrzych. The meeting in Walbrzych dealt with the socioeconomic needs of the voivodship.

The Opole plenum noted, among other things, that the content of the precongress campaign will be determined by three basic precepts: an objective and just assessment of the achievements and shortcomings in activities to date, combined with the drafting of a new action program; the stepping up of political, ideological, programmatic and moral requirements for all PZPR members regardless of their posts or functions; and the election of universally accepted new officers and delegates with the aim of reducing to the minimum the simultaneous discharge of party functions and leading posts.

At the Zamosc plenum a great deal of attention was devoted to the problems of the countryside.

Among other things it was emphasized that the process of renewal in this milieu is too slow and is often deliberately obstructed. Attention has been drawn to the need for proper cooperation with Rural Solidarity and with the clergy. The party must close its ranks: This is the fundamental conclusion arising from many speeches made during the precongress debate.

The resolutions passed by party organizations during the report-back and election campaign clearly stress this truth. The resolution of the party organization at the Fioma factory in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship states: We express the conviction that in the most difficult period faced by our country and the party only the unity of the whole nation and the consolidation of the party ranks can restore to our country and the party the prestige and trust they deserve. The resolution adds: We urge with all our might all honest party members to refrain from leaving its ranks. We know what bitterness you carry inside of you since we feel it as well. But right now we should be united and convinced that on our shoulders rests the destiny of the party. The resolution of the party organization at the Fioma factory expresses the view that the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party constitutes the only social force which can and should be at the forefront of renewal.

Masny Chairs Opole Plenum

LD042328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 May 81

[Opole correspondent Piotr Wroblewski report]

[Text] A plenum of the Opole Voivodship Party Committee was held today. It dealt with the tasks of the voivodship organization in the period before the ninth party congress. The report of the executive of the voivodship committee was assessed by most of those at the plenum as irrelevant. It disappointed the expectations of the participants. The error is all the greater since today's plenum was the first one after an interval of nearly 3 months. One of the speakers asked whether a political evaluation of the past few months was of greatest importance. [sentence as heard]

The debate presented a large number of positions, starting with those who demanded that the press be manipulated if that is in the interest of the party organization. A TRYBUNA OPOLSKA report on the May Day and 3 May celebrations was put forward as an example of this position. In the opinion of one of the speakers, the 3 May celebrations were more thoroughly covered by the newspaper than were the May Day events. The newspaper reported that the 3 May events met with greater public approval than the May Day celebrations prepared by various party committees.

The debate concluded with remarks on the still inadequate activity of party members. One of the speakers said that the most active party members during the current report-back and election conferences are those who are also Solidarity members. This issue is linked to the problem of the often unsatisfactory progress of the precongress deliberations. Participants in party meetings are too often unfamiliar with basic documents. They only appear in the hall with representatives of higher echelons who have been invited to take part in the conferences.

Today's voivodship committee plenum also made several personnel decisions. Three persons have been expelled from the voivodship committee, the committee executive and the control commission. These include the former Opole Voivoda.

The debate was chaired by Jozef Masny, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Opole Voivodship Committee.

Zamosc Party Plenum

LD040838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship party organization in the period before the ninth extraordinary congress were the subject of today's plenum of the Zamosc Voivodship Party Committee.

Those present stressed the need to strengthen the ranks and prestige of the party. The participants in the animated and often controversial debate also pointed to the need for the elaboration of the party strategy in the country's new sociopolitical situation.

Solidarity is not our enemy, a worker from the Mieczyslaw Madeja furniture factory in Zamosc said. Most of them are our comrades at work who took a stand in defense of the working class and its dignity. What would our prestige have been like if the same issues had not been settled during the workers' self-government conference, but had been fully resolved some time later through strike action?

The plenum participants advocated further important changes in the life of the party. These can be achieved, it was said, primarily through the election to the congress of its most valuable representatives.

SUBJECTS TO BE REVIEWED AT TORUN PARTY MEETING

LD051048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Today, the participants at the meeting of the Torun Voivodship Party Committee will be informed about the results of the work of the voivodship congress commission, the course of the party election campaign, the work of the party control commission, the implementation of resolutions and about the work of the executive of the committee.

TRYBUNA LUDU EVALUATES SOLIDARITY PROGRAM

AU050753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 81 p 5

[Marek Jaworski commentary: "The Fundamental Values"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OF SOLIDARITY HAS PUBLISHED A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "THE DIRECTIONS OF THE UNION'S ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRY'S PRESENT SITUATION," WORKED OUT AT ITS INSTRUCTION BY THE CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL WORK AS A COLLECTION OF THESES FOR DISCUSSION IN ALL CELLS OF THE UNION ON THE PROGRAM FOR SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES. THE FULL TEXT OF THAT DOCUMENT WAS FEATURED IN THE WEEKLY SOLIDARNOSC NO. 3 OF 17 APRIL 1981.

It arouses natural interest not only among Solidarity members, because it tries to outline the ideological and programmatic platform for a movement whose importance in our reality has already acquired historical dimensions. Thus it is only natural that the discussions on that document have surpassed the ranks of trade unionists. THE RIGHT TO ASSESS IT BELONGS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN OUR REALITY TO WHICH THE DOCUMENT REFERS BOTH RETROSPECTIVELY AND PROSPECTIVELY. I DEDICATE THIS COMMENTARY ONLY TO SOME FRAGMENTS OF THAT DOCUMENT--TO ITS FIRST PART ENTITLED "THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES."

That part is easily readable, maybe too easily, since it is full of statements that could be signed by anybody. What serious social movement in the present century in Poland had not referred to similar ideals?

"We intend to shape life in our country," the document reads, "in conformity with the ideals of patriotism, social justice and civil democracy." What movement has not insisted that "all people are equal"? What movement has denied "the dignity of the human person, the dignity of the laborer and his labor?" In declarations and in programmatic theses phrases of that kind are commonplace; thus they cannot be regarded as an ideological specification.

More concrete substance is contained in the set of four main sources of inspiration for Solidarity. They are, in order: "the best national traditions, the ethical principles of Christianity, the political call for democracy and socialist social thought."

Historians specializing in social and political movements, persons outstanding in comparative studies in that field, would have much trouble in ideologically qualifying that set of ideas and values.

Can they be assigned to the circle of social democratic, or Christian inspirations, or perhaps ranked among the traditions of national democracy in which those factors also played an important role? It would be necessary to weigh accurately which of those major sources is the main one, in what relation they are to each other, how those inspirations harmonize among themselves, and how other trade union groups, close to various political formations, were and are being shaped ideologically. And it is still too soon to do that and thus not possible now.

AN ANSWER WILL BE PROVIDED AFTER A LONGER CRYSTALIZING PERIOD IN THE MOVEMENT, AND THE DISCUSSION ON THE THESES, WHICH IS ABOUT TO BEGIN, WILL CERTAINLY BE HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN THIS RESPECT.

As far as the external manifestations of the organizational manner adopted by Solidarity are concerned, two phenomena have thus far been primarily conspicuous: THE MANIFESTATION OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS. IS THAT THE TRIUMPH OF THE ANACHRONISTIC "CATHOLIC POLE" STEREOTYPE REFERRED TO FOR SOME TIME, NOT WITHOUT IRONY, BY WESTERN COMMENTATORS?

The authors do not answer that question quite clearly. They write: "The cross hanging side by side with the eagle in many trade union premises reminds our members of their moral geneology and fills them with faith in the rightness of our cause. We will continue that trend of inspiration, without giving up the lay nature of our organization." At the same time they write: "Our union is an organization ideologically pluralist and open, both for people of all religious denominations and for non-believers..." But if that is so, how can one explain the religious ceremonies practiced with growing frequency in the entire movement, such as for example the ceremonies blessing trade union banners, which have their evident eloquency?

The discussion on the theses promises to be very interesting, in particular because of all the doubts aroused by those "fundamental values" in the movement. What accents and modifications will it cause in the theses? Will it shake the categorical character of some statements that strike many readers today for their one-sidedness?

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND THE LINES FOR THE UNION'S FURTHER ACTIVITY, PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, COMPLETELY FAIL TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE ROLE OF THE PARTY, ALTHOUGH AT THE REGISTRATION THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN THE STATE WAS RECOGNIZED. THAT MAY SUGGEST RELUCTANCE TO TAKE NOTE OF REALITY, OF THE ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS, AND MAKES DOUBTFUL THE VERACITY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT.

Moreover, is Solidarity the only guarantor of renewal? That is what we read at the end of the theses. But that statement is, to put it mildly, inaccurate. A MULTITUDE OF FORCES AND MANY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS GUARANTEE THE PROCESS OF RENEWAL AT PRESENT. IT IS, FIRST OF ALL, THE PARTY THAT GUARANTEES THE PROCESS OF RENEWAL. ONE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THAT FACT AND VARIOUS IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES RESULTING FROM IT.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT TU COMMISSION ON OSTROWIEC

LD041948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 May 81

[Jan Got dispatch from Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski]

[Text] I remind those who read today's TRYBUNA LUDU, and inform those who did not, that the conflict among the workforce of the Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski municipal transportation enterprise started on 27 March during a 4-hour nationwide warning strike proclaimed by Solidarity. Some of the drivers, members of the Industrial Branch Trade Union, did not take part in the strike. They decided to leave the depot for the streets of the town in order to replace their striking colleagues.

Two buses were stopped at the gate of the depot and then an incident took place between members of the workers' guard formed by the strikers and the drivers. The incident resulted in tension lasting until today.

The incident, which in my opinion should have ended in apologies between colleagues and admonishment of the excessively nervous drivers, has lived on during the past month of detailed investigations until today. Endless comparisons of contradicting opinions and above all lack of determination have become a serious problem.

At the moment the mediation talks conducted by vice voivodas and the director of the amalagamation of municipal and local economy enterprises are being attended by representatives of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, the central board of the trade union of municipal and local economy employees and the government Commission for Trade Union Affairs.

As of 1900 no agreement was reached, and it is difficult to say just how the conflict will end. I would like to add that in the Ostrowiec municipal transportation enterprise, Solidarity has 258 workers while the Industrial Branch Union has 130. Therefore, the conflict encompasses fairly large groups of men and constitutes a serious threat to the further normal operations of the enterprise.

TRYBUNA LUDU on 'Conflict'

LD041424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 4 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries a reportage by (Izabella Czaplarska) and (Witold Jusiniewicz) entitled "What Happened in Ostrowiec?" which deals with the day of the warning strike, 27 March, when a clear conflict became apparent at the municipal transportation enterprise in Ostrowiec between members of NSZZ Solidarity and members of the trade union for workers in the municipal and local economy. We read in the reportage that the fact that the event--which was viewed initially by both sides as being trifling--was recognized as being reason enough to give rise to new tensions and cause social damage which would be difficult to repair, gives rise to deep concern.

Does not this way of dealing with intrafactory disputes not lead to the smallest incident (?turning) into a test of threatening confrontation, ask the authors of the reportage? The Ostrowiec conflict was discussed at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. You will find a number of contributions in TRYBUNA LUDU on this subject.

FISZBACH, WALESA AT GDANSK MONUMENT 1 MAY

LD042244 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] [No dateline given] The 1 May celebrations in the tricity [Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot] were of a different character this year. There was no traditional parade.

From early in the morning flowers were placed at the monument to the fallen shipyard workers at the Gdansk shipyard. This was also done by the delegation of the authorities, headed by Tadeusz Fiszbach, and the delegation of Solidarity, headed by Lech Walesa.

The leading maritime enterprises announced 1 May as a day of open doors. Thousands of people visited the Gdansk shipyard and port.

KOSZALIN ACTIVISTS DISSATISFIED WITH MKZ HEAD

LD042200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Our correspondent in Koszalin reports that a group of activists of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Solidarity expressed a vote of no confidence in the current chairman of the MKZ, accusing him of making the commission too bureaucratic, of organizational disorder and dogmatism. A group of Solidarity activists from Koszalin work enterprises demands personnel changes in the MKZ before the elections.

ZAWADZKI SUBMITS DRAFT TU BILL TO JABLONSKI

LD042152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] We have learned from the Chancellery of the Council of State that Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, the chairman of the group which is drafting the trade union bill, has delivered to the chairman of the Council of State [Henryk Jablonski] the draft bill adopted at the group's meeting on 25-26 April. At the same time he announced that representatives of the Solidarity, Industrial and Autonomous Trade Unions have stated that they will submit the draft bill for consultations in their organizations and will present the results of the discussions at the next meeting of the working group.

DRAFT BILLS ON UNIONS GIVEN FIRST READING IN SEJM

LD042352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The first reading of the two government draft bills on private farmers' trade unions and on registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, as well as the draft of the third bill presented by the Council of State and concerning the registration of the interunion organizations [organizacje miedzyzwiazkowe], took place today in the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work.

The draft bills have been entered on the agenda of the Sejm session to be held on Wednesday.

The first reading was also attended by Sejm deputies from the Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry and from the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs.

Sejm Approves Rural TU Drafts

LD051034 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP)--Today the Sejm Legislative Committee examined and approved government draft laws on private farm owners and on the registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. These draft laws were put on the agenda for next Wednesday's session.

The first draft law is connected with the necessity to create legal foundations for the farmers' union to start work by May 10, in accord with the April 17 agreement signed in Bydgoszcz by a government commission and the all-Poland strike committee of the Private Farmers' Solidarity union.

Union is expected to accept as members private farm owners and family members working on the same farm. It was said that some controversy concerned the eligibility for union membership of farm owners using hired labour on a permanent basis. There are only about 20 thousand farm owners employing such help, and most frequently it is only one hired hand. Hired labour is usually connected with low investment and poor mechanization on the farm, as well as the exodus of young people to cities. These farmers will also have the right to belong to the Private Farm Owners' Union. Hired farm workers will be able to belong to the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union.

The Private Farm Owners' Union will be created and registered on the basis of regulations concerning industrial trade unions. This will be valid until new laws on trade unions and rural self-government are passed.

It was stressed that farmers must have a full right to choose freely the organization they wish to join. The vice-president of the All-Poland Founding Committee of the Private Farm Owners' Solidarity Trade Union, Gabriel Janowski, said that the draft law on farmers' unions is in keeping with his organization's expectations.

Also discussed was the draft law on the registration of interunion organizations, proposed by the Consultative Committee of the Branch Trade Unions. The law is to fill in the legal gap in the possibility of such organizations achieving legal status. This especially means federations, confederations, consultative commissions and trade union associations.

PRIVATE FARMERS' OFFICIALS HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD041552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] A meeting was held today in Warsaw between representatives of the National Founding Committee of the Solidarity of Private Farmers and the National Consultative Commission's section of agricultural cooperatives, "Sampomoc Chlopska" [Peasants' Self-Aid]. It was considered essential to establish close bilateral cooperation to serve the cause of renewal of the agricultural cooperative movement and to give it an authentically self-governing character. A team to work for cooperation between these two organizations has also been established.

FARMERS SOLIDARITY UNION ESTABLISHED IN BIALYSTOK

LD050224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The Founding Congress of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers of Bialystok Region has taken place in Lapy. The seven-hour debate covered many essential socioeconomic issues of interest to the countryside and agriculture. The speakers spoke about targets which ought to guide the activities of the union and about the need to protect the dignity of the work and the interests of private farmers.

(Jan Beszta-Borowski), a rural activist from Lapy parish, was elected chairman of the Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers of Bialystok region.

PUBLIC SERVICE TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

LD050216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] A consultative council of trade unions of the public service sector was established in Warsaw today. The charter of the consultative council was signed by representatives of the health services trade union, the books, press, radio and television employees trade union and the NSZZ printing employees. The tasks of the consultative council of the public service sector employees are, among other things, to work out a joint stance on general union issues and on the social, economic, welfare and cultural affairs of the working peoples; to initiate and support efforts aimed at making the national economy more efficient; and to represent the participants in the agreement in contacts with organs of the state administration, trade unions and political and social organizations in the manner defined by the resolutions of the council. The council is open to all trade unions that want to join.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON EXPANSION OF RATIONING

LD042130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Zygmunt Lakomiec, director general of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, today in an interview with PAP discussed principles of rationing and certain aspects of the rationing operation. The system of rationing is general in nature and has been expanded with the addition of more items including groats, rice, flour and butter. Ration books for flour products and butter will not be issued to persons who have full board in the barracks system, in workers hostels, school hostels, children's homes, and in social care homes.

Moreover, families who live off farm incomes and who sold to the government products valued at less than Z15,000 will not receive ration cards for butter.

However, this does not apply to children and youths aged 1 to 18, pregnant women and mothers with babies.

Ration cards for butter are valid from May to August. Like butter ration cards, the cards for flour products do not have to be registered at a given shop. A principle has been adopted that if someone does not buy his ration for a given month he can still use his ration cards up to the 10th of next month.

PEASANT GROUPS DISCUSS FARM PROBLEMS, RATIONING

LD042147 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] At today's national conference of the chairmen of the voivodship unions peasants' self-defense committees the problems of supplies of industrial goods related to farm production were discussed. In the first quarter of this year the private farms were sold more fertilizer than in the same period last year but there are still backlogs in deliveries, particularly nitrogen and phosphoric fertilizers. The import of chemicals to protect vegetation is preceeding better than last year but this only improves the situation a little as there are delays in deliveries of domestically-produced chemicals. The biggest shortcomings are occurring in the production of building materials for the country-side. There is a difficult situation, particularly with deliveries of cement. Total deliveries in the first half of this year will be nearly 800,000 tons lower than in the same period last year.

It was also stressed at the conference that it was essential to improve the rationed sale of butter, flour and other cereal products which began 1 May.

Agricultural cooperatives have increased by 5,000 the number of retail outlets selling meat. The need was also pointed out to improve transport in connection with the up-coming contract purchasing of berries and the increased supply of milk, rape and cereals.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA WRITER ON 'ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE'

AU041420 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 Apr 81 p 4

[From the column "Secondhand": "Reflections"]

[Text] I entered a bookshop and someone snatched an encyclopedia and a fine issue of "The War Against the Teutonic Knights" from under my nose. But to compensate for that, my eyes feasted on the following books on the shelves: "The Economy of People's Poland," "Management That Activates," "Socioeconomic Planning," "Motivational Problems of Management," "The Mechanism of the Socialist Economy's Functioning," "Economic Issues of Managing Quality," "The Economic-Fiscal Mechanism of Running Economic Units," "Using Fixed Assets in the Process of Industrial Production," "Budget Economy," "The State's Fiscal Balance Sheet," and so on and so forth. And yet a miracle of miracles: Our fiscal balance is negative, the people at large are interested in the war with the Teutonic knights rather than in other things and no one wants to buy the books on finance, although there are enough of them for all the members of the reform commission.

One wonders why our economy has been plunged into a catastrophe in the face of such an astonishing quantity of that learned science. One also wonders whether it is better or worse to have such an ever increasing number of such books.

Prof Pawel Bozyk, a former advisor to the former [governing] team, said that the team did not want to listen to him, and this is true. They did not want to listen, but they could have read (if they wanted to). However, is it possible to read all those books?

Looking for an answer to that question, we consult a thick book entitled "A Modern Office: Organization and Techniques" and we soon arrive at the conclusion that one has to display unusual heroic patience in order to fathom the secrets of a modern office.

Next we consult the "Basic Principles of Economic Reform," with which we agree in substance, but all of a sudden we come across the following sentence: It is necessary to further promote successive activities in order to overcome disproportions and to achieve a positive linkage between improving balance and an increase in economic efficiency obtained through reforms." That is right! It is certainly necessary to promote activities, but what kind of activities?

If such sentences were taken out of books, we would have less literature and more facts.

[Signed] Zbigniew Wnek, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA.

BALTIC COAST RIG STRIKES OIL BEARING LEVEL

LD041508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] It emerges from unofficial but reliable reports reaching PAP journalists that a so-called crude oil bearing level has been struck on the (Petrobaltyk) drilling rig located at a [word indistinct] in the Polish Baltic coast zone. This gives one grounds to assume that crude oil deposits exist there. Official information on this has not been released to date.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY REPORTS ON 'PROBLEMS'

LD041554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Ministry of Communications between the leadership of the ministry and journalists. A report was issued at the meeting concerning problems in the work of the Post Office. It was stressed that the current difficult situation has been caused by low investment over many years. There are transportation difficulties and a shortage of warehouses to store parcels. The Post Office is also affected by a shortage of workers. The Ministry of Communications is making every effort to improve the situation.

PUBLIC FOCUS ON 'PETTY SENSATIONS';ISSUES IGNORED

LD041832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 May 81

[Jacek Kalbinski commentary]

[Text] A lot of people are puzzled why 7 months had to pass before we learned from the press about the residences of Messrs Gierek and Grudzien. Why did 7 months have to pass, particularly since beginning early last fall all official announcements and leading articles were full of lofty slogans about full disclosure? People often wonder why the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth plenums did not set up a commission to investigate the misdeeds of the former leading activists? Why did it have to wait the pressure of party masses, which increased political tension?

Was it not easier to say all that immediately? People say that it was obvious that it had to happen. Personally, I think that the two causes of delay, which made it impossible to clear the political atmosphere [words indistinct] but many decisionmakers think that the community exposed to everyday troubles will eventually tire of demands to square accounts. People will wave it aside, that is, they will say: They grabbed plenty, we pushed them out and they do not bother us any more.

The second school of thinking is based, it seems, on hiding in reserve the affairs which may distract attention from the most essential current problems. This school says: Let us delay the disclosure of affairs and when they--in this case "them" are the people--begin to demand real changes we will come up with other sensations. While the people get excited over the shape of the bathtub of the former leader they will forget about legality for today, about the economic reform and about 9 thousand other issues requiring settlement.

The cross of those two approaches has produced harmful delays, increased gossip and created an air of suspicion. We are aware of it. Perhaps I am not saying a popular thing, but let us treat those who are engaged in in-fighting as petty sensations; let us think more about why the investigation into the Bydgoszcz events has been dragging for weeks, why the report on the state of our economy, which has been presented to Western bankers, has not been published here, and why there are more and more ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in newspaper stands and less and less ZYCIE WARSZAWY?

Let us not allow bathtubs to conceal reality from us.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL DISCUSSES ROLE

AU041345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Christian Social Association Main Council in Session"]

[Text] The Main Council of the Christian Social Association held a session in Warsaw in the presence of the association's Central Board members. The communique on the session states that the session discussed the issue of the place of the association and its activists, as well as of creative people and the entire intelligentsia, in the movement for renewal and for overcoming the present moral, social and political crisis. The session discussed the issue of reforming the National Unity Front as a coalition of all the genuine and self-governing social forces whose overriding aim is the good of the nation and state. A reformed National Unity Front should be an arena for clashes of various positions, views and concepts that help to democratically shape nationwide accord and cooperation. That is closely related to the Christians' extensive participation in the country's public life at all levels. Such participation has been postulated by the association for a long time. The association is confident that the PZPR will so shape its policy that the demand in question, which is a must in the process of Poland's democratic development, will be reflected genuinely and specifically, and not merely symbolically, in the country's life.

The session also stressed the need for common activities by all Christian communities and organizations in favor of a broadly conceived culture. It proposed, inter alia, that a joint council for Christian culture be set up. In conjunction with and under the protectorate of the Polish Episcopate, the council should be able to respond to these times in which the intensifying crisis in values--a moral and cultural crisis--has consequences which are just as dangerous as those of the economy.

ZABINSKI ATTENDS SILESIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD022253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian uprising many ceremonies have been held in the Silesian region to commemorate the dramatic struggle of the Silesian folk for the Polish character of the region.

Yesterday [2 May] a patriotic demonstration was held at the Swieta Anna Mountain, attended by former participants in the uprising, activists of the union of Poles in Germany, war veterans and inhabitants of the Opole and Katowice Voivodship. Andrezej Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, and Jozef Masny, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Opole, were also present. The ceremony began with the singing of "Rota" [patriotic song] followed by a roll call of the fallen insurgents. Forty-one veterans of Silesian uprisings and of World War II were decorated with the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

COTTON, IRON ORE, FERTILIZER ARRIVE FROM USSR

LD041528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Summary] Supplies of goods from the Soviet Union continue to reach us. Cotton, iron ore and mineral fertilizers are being unloaded at Malaszewicze Station in Biala Podlaska Voivodship. Consignments of Lada and Zaprozhets cars have also been unloaded in the past few days.

BILATERAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET VETERANS

LD032330 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 May (PAP)--A delegation of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBoWID] led by Lt Gen W. Czyzewski, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the ZBoWID, was in Moscow from 29 April to 3 May at the invitation of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans [SCWV]. With the delegation, among others, was (?Col B. Brajlowsk), member of the Central Board Presidium, chairman of the club of Poles.

During the talks the necessity was noted of strengthening the traditional bilateral contacts in the future, as well as cooperation between the organizations in the international veterans' movement. It was stressed that the current international situation demands the cohesion of all forces which aspire to disarmament and the maintenance of peace.

On 3 May Lt Gen W. Czyzewski, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the ZBoWID and Maj Gen V. Moskovskiy, deputy chairman of the SCWV, signed an agreement on the development and further strengthening of multilateral cooperation between the ZBoWID and SCWV for 1981-1982.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS RADIO FREE EUROPE, KOR

LD011446 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Warsaw 1 May (PAP)--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries a successive, extensive article on the work of Radio Free Europe and opposition forces in Poland. Excerpts:

"In the 1970s the fundamental goal of Radio Free Europe has been influence on worker communities and the propagation of ideas of the opposition, especially the KOR self-defence committee. This work intensified particularly after the developments of June 1976", the daily wrote.

"The propaganda of success pursued in the past helped the RFE and inspirers of opposition activities propagate the idea that the development of socialism in Poland may proceed beyond any forms of class struggle. In collaboration with domestic antisocialist groups, Radio Free Europe, the Paris-based KULTURA monthly and other anti-communist centres in the West have been consistently striving to intensify the process of de-politicization of the working class and its (?party) and effectively use worker protest to struggle against the socialist authorities. Therefore throughout the 1970s one of the main motives in the propaganda of the Muenchen Radio has been the popularization of supra-class trade unions.

On the inspiration of KOR activists this strongly propagated idea of "free" and "supra-class" trade unions was later to be reflected in the organizational structure of Solidarnos--which is [word indistinct] a territorial, and not a branch basis. Contrary to what some people think and what is officially professed by some Solidarnosc activists, the point was not to denounce "the disgraced branch structure of the CRZZ Central Council of Trade Unions" and stress the distinction between Solidarnosc and branch unions. The main goal was to provide for a blending of classes within the unions, so that they would be open to all communities. This structure makes possible a broad penetration of the working class by opposition groups mostly derived from intelligentsia communities, frequently unattached to any work establishment or institution, simply living on anti-socialist opposition activity, using the means provided by anti-communist quarters in the West, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

SCINTEIA ON POLISH IRON, STEEL PLANT DIFFICULTIES

AU041156 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu travel notes: "In Nowa Huta--A Large Workers' Citadel"]

[Excerpt] At Nowa Huta, the people I talked to informed me half jokingly, half seriously that not only the largest iron and steel combine is located there, but also a large food combine. Large animal breeding farms and the cultivation of the land within the combine compound ensure some 50 percent of the food for the cafeteria.

The discussion then turned to the production process, to the difficulties that have recently emerged. Certainly, the combine party secretary said, the problems that have affected the overall economic and political life in Poland have also influenced Nowa Huta. The stagnation and failures in important fields of the economy, in particular raw material production, have had deep negative effects. A number of concerns raise problems connected with labor conditions. Later, a program on material supply was worked out, including the complete modernization of the coking plant. Nowa Huta has a powerful party organization--one of the largest in the country. The secretary then stressed that the organization's main concern has been and still is to mobilize the working people to fulfill the plan tasks, and to be at the head of all actions aimed at the proper operation of the plant and at better working and living conditions for the workers. This explains the fact that in this interval the party organization strengthened and thus regained the working people's trust. "The renewal process we aspire to in overall political, economic and social life," the party committee secretary stressed, "means in the first place a renewal of the party's work style and methods. It means strengthening the links with the masses and its leading role from within, through its members, by increasing their participation and by strengthening the organizational spirit in the production areas. This actually is the central idea being stressed during the accountability meetings and elections which are taking place in the basic organizations of the combine in preparation for the Ninth PZPR Congress."

This is an idea that is often stressed now in party meetings in other enterprises and institutions in the Polish People's Republic. Irrespective of the relevance of criticism voiced in connection with the causes of the economic and social crisis affecting the country, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, the debates are taking a constructive direction: They concern ways and means of reestablishing trust, of developing the party's internal democracy in the belief that the decisive factor for political, economic and social stability is strengthening the PZPR's leading role throughout society--the guarantee for Poland's socialist renewal process.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--New Delhi, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--The program for the application of the 1981-1983 collaboration agreement in technical and scientific domains between Romania and India was signed in New Delhi. The program stipulated concrete steps of cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology, including also the development of oil exploitations, refinery design and building, as well as in the domain of petrochemistry. [Text][Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Apr 81 AU]

NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Bucharest, 30 Apr (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on April 30 the delegation of experts of Norway, led by Kjell Einar Olsen, director of the "Det Norske Veritas" firm, who visited Romania. They discussed problems related to the possibilities of cooperation between specialized bodies in the two countries in naval machine building and drilling installations. [Text][Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 30 Apr 81 AU]

FEDERAL SESSION COMMEMORATES TITO'S DEATH

Description of Session

AU041447 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with all other Yugoslav radio and television stations, at 0950 GMT on 4 May begins to carry a live relay from the Great Hall of the SFRY Assembly prior to the opening of the federal commemorative session on the first anniversary of President Tito's death. Correspondent Konstantin Krajincaninc reports that the session will be attended by members of President Tito's family; the SFRY Presidency; the LCY Central Committee Presidium; the presidiums of the Federal SAWPY Conference, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and of the Conference of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War; and delegations of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav People's Army. Krajincanic reports that Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dane Cuic; and Adm Branko Mamula are among members of the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army. Delegations of all republics and provinces, the Constitutional Court, the Academy of Sciences and Arts, universities and citizens' associations as well as delegations of Kumrovec and the cities of Belgrade and Ljubljana, heads of Yugoslavia's religious communities and members of the diplomatic corps are also reported in attendance.

At 0957 GMT correspondent Branka Jelic reports that members of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium have arrived in the hall. Among those present she lists Army General Nikola Ljubicic, Petar Stambolic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Fadilj Hodza and Vidoje Zarkovic. She also says that members of the Broz family are present. The presidium of the session is reported taking its place. Jelic reports the members of the presidium as Cvijetin Mijatovic, Lazar Mojsov, Dragoslav Markovic and Kosta Madj, but her listing of names is interrupted by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and president of the commemorative session, formally opening the commemorative session. His opening announcement is followed by the national anthem.

At 0959 GMT Todo Kurtovic delivers a brief opening address, noting that the following are attending the session: "members of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the presidiums of the federal leaderships of sociopolitical organizations; delegations of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; delegations of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous province and the Council of the Federation and the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; representatives and leaders of self-managing, justice and other organs and organizations of the federation; delegations of the academies of science and arts, universities, social organizations and citizens' associations; a delegation of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working abroad; heads of the religious communities; delegations of Belgrade and Kumrovec; close members of Comrade Tito's family; and the diplomatic corps."

Kurtovic then says: "Comrades: Comrade Tito's work is woven into our social and political life and represents a permanent basis for our development. It is a component part of the activities of the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia. Being loyal to his great work, our peoples and nationalities daily express their love for Comrade Tito. I ask you to pay homage to Comrade Tito with a minute of silence." Following a minute of silence, Kurtovic concludes: "Glory and thanks to Comrade Tito."

At 1001 GMT Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, delivers a 42-minute speech on Tito's work and life. The speech is followed by choir singing.

At 1044 GMT Todo Kurtovic announces: "Comrades, the presidium of the commemorative session will lay flowers at Comrade Tito's tomb. I close the commemorative session."

At 1046 the delegations attending the session are reported to be leaving the assembly hall and the relay ends.

More on Session

LD041438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)--A commemorative meeting of federal organs and organizations was held today in the Great Hall of the SFRY Assembly to mark the death anniversary of Josip Broz Tito, the greatest son of our nations and nationalities. This sad and dignified gathering was chaired by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The presidium was composed of Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; and [name and post indistinct].

The session was attended by the members of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee and the presidiums of the leaderships of federal sociopolitical organizations; a delegation of the SFRY Assembly chambers; members of the Federal Executive Council; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; delegations of the socialist republics, socialist autonomous provinces, the Council of the Federation and the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; representatives and leaders of self-managing judicial and other federal organs and organizations; delegations of the academies of art, sciences and universities; [words indistinct]; (?representatives) of citizens temporarily employed abroad and heads of religious communities; delegations from Belgrade and Kumrovec; members of Comrade Tito's close family; and members of the diplomatic corps.

At the beginning of the session [passage indistinct]. After this, all participants observed 1 minute's silence in tribute to Comrade Tito.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency then spoke on the revolutionary road and life of Josip Broz Tito.

The sound of the Internationale then resounded through the Great Hall. Before closing the session, Todo Kurtovic announced that the presidium will compose the delegation to place flowers on Comrade Tito's grave. The commemorative session concluded with all participants singing the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You."

Mijatovic Speech

LD041654 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 4 May 81

[Speech by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of SFRY Presidency, at 4 May meeting of SFRY organs and organizations in Great Hall of SFRY Assembly, Belgrade, held to commemorate the first anniversary of Tito's death--live]

[Text] Comrades: On this day a year ago, the perturbing news sadly echoed in our country: Comrade Tito has died. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, people of all professions, youths and veterans, army and security services personnel, all the citizens of Yugoslavia were enveloped in great sorrow, which, together with our pride at having had Tito, turned in a dignified way into a pledge.

The news of Tito's death reached the most remote parts of the world.

All progressive mankind sincerely shared the sorrow with our workers class, the working people of our country, and all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It was grief for a universal man, a man whose work was devoted to his country and to the world, at a restless time pregnant with all kinds of dangers for the future of mankind and even for its survival.

In the words of Tito's closest fellow fighter, Edvard Kardelj, Tito's name became a symbol of a fighter in war and peace and an expression of a humanist vision of a new world, free from fear of destruction of man by man and nation by nation, a world which will beget generations that will not know about war, horror and devastation and about bestiality in man and among peoples and nations.

A year ago, we saw Tito off for the last time, precisely from this building, in which he--together with his fellow fighters--witnessed the proclamation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, an occasion that he called the most joyous day in his life. At this time, many other historical and crucial moments of the birth and development of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia are passing through our memories. They are all linked with Tito and many with this place, beginning with the proclamation of the republic in 1945 and Tito's oath on being elected president of the republic in 1953, and up to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1964 and the adoption of the Associated Labor Law and many other important historical events which we experienced together with Tito.

This occasion again imposes the obligation on us to remember at least partly what Tito--having been almost seven decades in the front ranks of the workers movement struggle and over four decades at the head of the party--created with his thought and work as a consistent Marxist and untiring revolutionary. Born in Croatian Zagorje at a time rich in libertarian traditions but poor in bread and everything that makes life worthy of man, Josip Broz with (?the force) and instinct of a proletarian, a striving for new knowledge, an inherited feeling of justice and the impulse of a fighter joined the workers class, at a time that the class was arising on our soil.

Thus, his work began with the growth of the class. In its bosom, his class consciousness (?also began), and it would soon begin to serve the class in the best way possible. His first encounter with socialist ideas stimulated Tito's curiosity and made him push off into the world, in the developed countries of Europe. The October Revolution, in which somewhat later he found himself through the interaction of well-known circumstances and in which he participated in the way and to the extent accessible to him, strengthened him in his conviction that the workers class was not merely the most progressive social class but also the force that was able to change social relations, to overcome reaction and to set up its own power.

In old Yugoslavia, in which social and national oppression was becoming more ruthless every year, Josip Broz perceived well both the potential and the actual forces, forces ready to fight and to bear the burden of revolutionary changes. He joined the struggle of the workers movement armed with a happy fusion of revolutionary ideas reigning in the days of Lenin's October Revolution and his experience gained in his own country and enriched with the visions of the proletariat in industrially more developed countries, such as Austria, Bohemia and Germany.

The experiences gained in his own community were certainly the most precious: A country between East and West, at a flashpoint in the Balkans; multinational with national oppression; very underdeveloped with deep differences in overall underdevelopment; with a multitude of traditions, customs and religious affiliations; a country of no justice and of social conflicts. In brief, it was a unique experience in which, among other things, sensitivity for the national problems was becoming more acute and the feeling for the necessity of linking class and national problems was developed.

All this had an important influence on the formation of Tito's personality as a revolutionary of greatest decisiveness and firmness, but at the same time as an opponent of any cliché and dogma.

Tito's conviction that the aim of revolutionary transformation is ultimately a single one, but that the roads must inevitably be different, as the circumstances and conditions of the revolutionary struggle in various countries are different, was based on it.

This experience also taught Josip Broz that the less developed a workers class is and the more complex and grave the internal and international circumstances under which it fights, the more it needs the role of a vanguard which will be tied with all its being to the interests of its own class and people and will proceed from the reality and all the peculiarities of its own country. Therefore he directed his attention not only to starting and organizing workers actions and workers struggle, but also, at the same time, to the situation in the Communist Party.

It is Josip Broz' historical merit that at the middle and the end of the twenties he realistically perceived the worst sore point of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the realization of its revolutinary role, that he pointed to factionalism as the chief danger corroding the revolutionary core and arising, among other things, from the party's lack of independence, and that he waged a resolute struggle against that danger.

It was not only factionalism but also something else that, historically regarded, was closely connected: sectarianism and opportunism, separation from the masses, waiting for directives from abroad and similar things. As a trade union and party activist, Tito proceeded above all from the interests of the workers class, whose exploitation he felt most directly, whose feelings he knew well and whose daily interests and needs he perceived realistically. This made possible the victory of his views at the city conference of the Zagreb communists in 1928, which is an important date in the development of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia as a modern communist revolutionary organization.

The ideological and action unity of the party, democratically implemented and developed not only in the forums but in the party as a whole, in living activities of all the members, was from the beginning a prerequisite of success in revolutionary struggle. This is the basic historical lesson which Tito began to formulate half a century ago and which was confirmed at all the stages of our revolution, and especially at crucial moments. In recent times, too, he constantly reminded us that unity and vigilance are not only a guarantee of what we have achieved but also one of the most essential conditions for new victories. With the arrival of Tito at the head of the party in 1937, the process of its consolidation was brought to a conclusion and thus it was also prepared for the fateful events that were coming.

As a proven political leader, Tito also proved himself in the course of the war to be a brilliant military leader. Let us stress once again: It was fortunate for our struggle and our movement to have had such a person at the head.

During our liberation struggle, which was at the same time a deeply socialist and authentic revolution, the genuine rule of the people was established for the first time in our history. On its firm foundations and on the basis of democratic AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles, the edifice of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was built.

Brotherhood and unity developed and grew stronger, being a part of the greatest heritage of Tito's epoch and achieved at the cost of a vast number of lives. This heritage remains a cornerstone of our multinational community, firmly built into our constitutional system and deeply rooted in our life.

On the new democratic bases, mutual solidarity and the cohesion of our community were strengthened, the federal system was perfected and the equality of our nations and nationalities was strengthened.

Its socialist character was built and enriched through the introduction and development of self-management and the strengthening of the decisive role of the working class and all working people in society on the path of liberating labor and man.

The defensive power of our country grew by the continuous strengthening of our People's Army and by the development of the systems of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

By consistently adhering to the policy of nonalignment, developing international cooperation on the basis of principles well known and recognized in the democratic world, supporting through its actions all freedom-seeking, democratic and progressive forces and aspirations, our country has strengthened its international position and consolidated its independence.

Our revolution's strategist, Josip Broz Tito, left his mark on all this. Parallel with these successes, his prestige and influence in the world continued to grow, reaching a level of greatness not determined by Yugoslavia but by the world. The world said as much when all of us together said goodbye to him; even before.

From all parts of the world, not only statesmen but also ordinary people wrote to Tito: "With your personality you have become a symbol of harmony, peace and humanity." Another message says: "In our time there has not been a man who has led his people and country to their full dignity as you have done. For us you are a giant of freedom and a symbol of the struggle against oppression." And more: "In the world of chaos, you make the situation easier; in the world of unrest, you offer stability." One letter says among other things: "I do not wish to glorify, I only wish to thank you for your contribution to mankind. Thank you for leading us all along the correct path." One of the briefest messages reads: "Brave Tito, you are a man of this century."

Just as Lenin with his gigantic figure marked the beginning of this century, so Tito, "a giant on the world stage," quoting the words of his great contemporaries, left his mark on the middle of this century.

Even during Tito's lifetime, there was speculation in various quarters, either with good intentions or bad, about what would happen to Yugoslavia when Tito was gone. These speculations expressed and still indicate a failure to understand the character of our revolution, its democratic and humanist essence. Tito, the greatest personification of our movement, could, as he often said himself, only have become what he was in a movement such as ours. Whenever he was given credit for something, Tito always stressed the role played by his cofighters, the party and the movement as a whole. Tito did not create it by himself; he said many times: We have worked together.

The greatness of a person in a revolutionary movement is determined primarily by his making correct decisions, particularly in crucial moments of history, in his firmness and clarity of vision with regard to basic strategic guidelines and in his ability to choose correct means and ways for the realization of the revolution. Precisely by such abilities, and not because of his functions in the party and state, did Tito achieve vast and undivided prestige as the leading personality in our country and movement. Tito was also a great man, because he proceeded from the assumption that there was no such thing as being infallible and omniscient and consequently was able to learn and gain the experience necessary for the movement and for his leadership both from successes and from weaknesses and mistakes.

One should remember, for example, Tito's critical assessment of the slogan for an armed uprising, imposed from abroad at the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties, for which there were no conditions at that time; or Tito's condemnation of the sectarian attitude on the trade union question and the creation of illegal trade unions; and his persistent efforts and the credit he deserves for the fact that the party assumed a correct and consistent stand on the question of the nation in our complex multinational community.

It is well known how many examples and appropriate reactions by Tito there were both during and after the war. To put it briefly, Tito always asked for self-criticism from communists and was critical of himself.

Everything we have achieved in our revolutionary development cannot be separated from the League of Communists and from the person who led the party for over 4 decades, the first man of our revolution, Josip Broz Tito. As Kardelj put it on one occasion: "Tito's contribution is present in every step of our revolution." Today as well we can say that Tito's thoughts and his work are present in every step we take.

Questions on the so-called post-Tito period cannot be asked by someone truly acquainted with our country, whose internal development is guided by socialist self-management and whose foreign policy is one of consistent independence and nonalignment. The collective leadership, as a logical and lawful part of our system, was not started yesterday. Its roots are in the character and traditions of our revolutionary movement, and for a whole decade it has also been sanctioned by the Constitution.

We hope that the past year has eliminated the doubts of those who, although well-intentioned, have been misled.

Our numerous friends throughout the world, who have never doubted our firmness, have even increased their belief in our strength and their conviction that we will overcome the economic and other difficulties which we face. Their support, particularly in today's worsened international situation, has been precious to us. We count on this support in the future also.

On the other hand, there are those people, although increasingly fewer in number, who continue to talk about the post-Tito period and clearly wish that it should not be as it was during his life. They pedantically analyze our measures and actions, look into our speeches for what is not there, see in every aspect of a normal development indications of alleged revisionism, and wish for us to deviate from our path.

We do not expect these people to change their attitude toward us regardless of what we do since this is an integral aspect of the activities of those forces who do not like the existence of Yugoslavia as it is--a socialist self-management community of equal nations and nationalities, a nonaligned country of great prestige which is tirelessly working to preserve peace and democratize international relations. These are the sources of the latest crude attacks on our country's independence and territorial integrity and of attempts to destabilize our socialist self-management society using special warfare methods such as various forms of subversion to undermine the country. All this, we know, is part of the broader activity of reactionary forces which are persistently attempting to halt or hinder progressive trends in the world.

Such attempts in our country are futile, as have been all attempts to date, starting when the foundations of the SFRY were laid. The sooner such attempts stop, the better for our development but even more so for those who continue to cling to various aspirations and different encumberances from the past.

We will continue in a peaceful but also resolute and steadfast way, following Tito's path as we followed him for over 4 decades because this path has been historically tested and proven in practice.

At the same time, we shall be even more vigilant than before, conscious that we live at a time when pressures and attempts aimed at weakening Tito's Yugoslavia and diverting it from its path are being intensified.

The year since Tito's death has passed in a spirit of resolution and work on the part of working people and citizens along Tito's path of struggle for further development and consolidation of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Continuing his and our work, our nations and nationalities have confirmed their readiness and ability to continue to develop everything created so far.

The past year, therefore, was the confirmation of our revolutionary continuity. Although we faced unfavorable international circumstances and more difficult economic conditions in our country as well as some considerable shortcomings, our self-management system continued to prove its ability to master obstacles and prove its vitality.

Through the agreements between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and through self-management and social agreements in associated labor and in society as a whole, we have continued the widescale social action to stablilize the economy and to coordinate self-management interests in order to eliminate difficulties and successfully develop the socio-economic structure of our community. Achieving mutual agreements without the imposition of terms is in principle the only correct and realistically possible way of ensuring the political and economic equality of nations and nationalities and of all our working people. The present experience shows that in this way we are achieving an ever better mutual understanding, a more complete understanding of development conditions in individual republics and provinces, as well as of what is common to us all. This is, apart from everything else, also confirmed by the agreement on all basic aspects of our forthcoming mid-range development plan.

The past year was marked by all-round, consistent efforts to implement the rights of the republics and autonomous provinces within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation, as well as the responsibility of everyone for our development and the situation in the federation as a whole. There is no alternative to the rights and duties of the republics and provinces in the policy of the federation determined by the Constitution, just as there is no alternative to the consistent implementation of the agreements in all sections of our economy and society.

Parallel with this, there was also a lively activity in connection with the adoption of the constitutional amendments concerning the promotion of collective work and responsibility in accordance with Tito's initiative as well as in the constant efforts to implement it in the same way as if Tito was still with us. In essence, this initiative embodies the constant demand of our movement and Tito to go resolutely and unceasingly forward in expanding the socialist self-managing democracy.

The struggle to stabilize our economy during the past year was difficult; it is continuing and will not be easy in the future, either. However, what we achieved last year enables us to continue to overcome our economic problems. In the international political and economic sphere, which is burdened by many uncertainties and is continuing to deteriorate, we shall be required to make still greater efforts and to behave in every respect still more responsibly and in a carefully considered manner.

It is clear that only by further consistent development of the system of self-management is it possible to ensure the overcoming of economic difficulties and good prospects of further development. In this respect, it is essential to continue still more consistently with the efforts to make the decisionmaking, influence and control of the workers in associated labor increasingly embrace not only the conditions of producing income but also incomes in the organizations of associated labor and society as a whole. The strengthening of the material basis of associated labor and consistent distribution according to work must be the constant concern of our society. This will undoubtedly get an important stimulus from the forthcoming third congress of self-managers.

We are approaching the 12th LCY Congress, which will examine the most significant ideopolitical questions of our society's further development.

The League of Communists, as the vanguard and leading ideopolitical force of the working class and all working people of Yugoslavia, has always had the task of opening up prospects for the further development of our socialist revolution. It is doing this at present. With all the people, it will continue to be equal to its historical role as long as it continues to be firmly linked with the working class, from which it grew and from which it should continually draw its ideological and action strength.

Parallel with progressive changes in our society, the League of Communists has also changed, adapting itself to the needs of the development of self-management. The role of the League of Communists as an internal ideological and driving force of the increasingly free and direct expression and democratic harmonizing of authentic self-management interests is also of vital interest. And it is precisely this social process, which is underway, that is crucial for the further development of socialism in our country. Waging the ideological struggle along the line of jointly adopted principles and opposing everything antisocialist and antiself-management, everything which drags us back and weakens the cohesion of our society or its own ranks, the League of Communists will continue to find, together with the working people, the most progressive solutions in everyday self-management activity.

In the ideological struggle for a consistent socialist self-management development of our society, we have always clearly distanced ourselves--and Tito was the one who particularly insisted on this--from all those, at home and abroad, who have tried to impose on us unacceptable ideological and political concepts which as a rule serve other interests, who have tried to offer us their options, either to the "left" or to the "right" and to place us face to face with false dilemmas.

Defending decisively our path from all external and internal enemies, waging a struggle against bureaucratic-etatist, anarcho-liberalist, unitaristic, nationalist and irredentist tendencies and elements and their instigators abroad, we have never opposed one side at the cost of giving in or leaning toward the other. We have never and will never bend to suit anybody. We have always stood and today stand firmly on our own feet. We have waged and will always continue to wage our struggle on two fronts. The overall experience gained by our movement to date points us in that direction.

Unity and togetherness, readiness and resolution to defend the heritage of our socialist revolution have manifested themselves even stronger whenever anyone, either at home or abroad, has tried to threaten them. This was manifested during the recent hostile and counter-revolutionary actions by nationalist and irredentist elements in Kosovo. The vast majority of the working people of Kosovo, Albanians and others, are aware of their great political, material and social achievements realized by their self-sacrificing work and joint struggle with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Our freedom and independence, peace and security, our independnet road of development and increasingly better life depend primarily on our unity, on our harmonious effort aimed at consolidating and further developing what we have already built.

Learning lessons from our experiences, our successes and weaknesses, struggling against one-sidedness and false dilemmas, remaining deveoted to our principles, we will continue to develop further our socialist self-management system, our socialist self-protection. We will struggle for an increasingly democratic and humane society, for a society in which life will be increasingly freer and better and in which young generations will have increasingly favorable prospects and greater possibilities for establishing themselves and for creative work.

The revolutionary and life experiences made Tito see the aims of our movement in close connection with the developments in the world. Tito never lost sight of the laws of history, the aspirations of the people and the need to develop all of mankind. Creatively applying the Marxist method, he constantly researched the meaning and demands of the main trends of contemporary history.

This is why he so clearly saw the events even in those historic moments when many lost their orientation.

All Tito's strategic ideas in the international field were based on independence, freedom and the right to undisturbed development. The battles which the peoples of our country fought under the leadership of communists led by Tito put them among the first ranks of progressive political forces in the world. It is sufficient to mention our contribution to the struggle against fascism, for freedom, independence and all-round equal cooperation between peoples and countries; our constant efforts for new, equal relations between socialist countries and the communist and workers parties; our firm support to the struggle for the end to colonialism and the observation of rights for all peoples; our opposition to all divisions into spheres of influence and to all aspects of pressures and interference in internal affairs; and, finally, our constant efforts to preserve world peace, to solve all disputes by peaceful means and to have peaceful, active coexistence.

Proceeding from the fact that the security of other countries and our security as well as the free social and economic development of other peoples is in many ways also the precondition for our own development, we continue Tito's foreign policy without hesitation and stagnation, convinced that this is in the interest of our, as well as other peoples, in the interest of international cooperation and understanding in the world. This policy has at the same time also enabled us to gain friends throughout the world and be friends to countries who are hostile to each other.

Tito was aware of the need for a thorough change in international political and economic relations in accordance with the aspirations of progressive mankind, and especially of that large part which was oppressed until recently. In keeping with the historical objective needs, consistently developing and representing our country's policy and in close cooperation with such statesmen as Nehru, Nasir and others, Tito was over many years building the concept of nonalignment as a new progressive form of relations and cooperation between states whose essence is freedom, independence and equality of peoples and countries. The progressive ideas and aspirations expressed in the UN Charter obtained in the Nonaligned Movement their world confirmation and a force which is determined to struggle for their consistent application and further elaboration.

Tito and Yugoslavia obtained historic recognition as hosts for the first nonaligned conference. What was only a vision of new relations in the world 20 years ago represents today the conviction which permeates the consciousness of an overwhelming part of humanity. By clearly establishing the aims and tasks and by persistently overcoming numerous problems and difficulties, the Nonaligned Movement has within a relatively short period grown into an independent international factor outside blocs with a powerful progressi influence on world trends. Our country will consistently continue this policy, proceeding from the belief that in this way it best serves the interests of peace, cooperation and progress in the world and thus also our own independence and security.

We live in a complex world which is faced by increased dangers to peace and security of peoples and countries. We know--and Tito often pointed this out--the danger which lies in the increasingly frequent attacks on the freedom and independence of peoples, in the increasingly merciless pressures and various forms of outside interference. It is clear that no continent or region in the world is spared this anymore. We, too, in this area, must not shut our eyes to it. We remain open to a most comprehensive cooperation with all who want it on an equal basis as well as being firm in rejecting any attempt to undermine our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The conviction that our strength and future, our certain place in the world, only lies in a federal, socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia represents the conviction of every nation and nationality, emanates from the consciousness of every man in our country and binds together all generations.

All attempts, regardless of where they may come from and under whatever pretext, to weaken us and to make us different will collapse in failure.

We can therefore say today to ourselves and to others: Such a Yugoslavia continues unshakably on Tito's road, on our road. Only such a Yugoslavia is a factor of stability and cooperation in Europe and the world, and such a Yugoslavia must be reckoned with in the future, too.

Tito's death a year ago once again showed the place occupied by the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the community of nations thanks to their epochal struggle and international policy, and especially thanks to Tito's contribution. Remaining consistent and principled, we have all conditions to preserve and to strengthen further this place and prestige among the nations of the world.

It was a coincidence that Tito's speech at the festive session of the LCY Central Committee in connection with the 60th anniversary of the party, that is, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, also became in a certain sense his political testament. A year before his death, he said among other things: "Our revolution must remain as it was: unshakable in the basic commitments, humane in the efforts constantly to expand the room for human liberties and uncompromising toward all who would like to endanger its achievements and to divert its course."

Today it is not necessary to assure anyone about our consistency regarding this testament, nor will this be necessary tomorrow.

Today we also consider topical Tito's words before our country was liberated and immediately after the liberation, words such as, "We dc not want anything that does not belong to us, and we do not give what belongs to us!" or, "Let us work as if peace will last 100 years and let us prepare ourselves as if war is to break out tomorrow!"

We have entered the period without Tito, but with Tito. We have serious difficulties and problems. We also had them before--even more difficult ones. However, we also have realistically increased forces and sufficient readiness to understand our situation and our weaknesses as well as sufficient determination to overcome them as we have done before. Self-confidence and tranquillity, however, must not weaken our vigilance and full mobility.

Let this commemoration in honor of a great and unique personality of our movement, a giant of our times, represent a stimulus for all working people, for us all, to further strengthen and develop our and his work.

Eternal glory and gratitude to Josip Broz Tito!

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU041621 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with all other Yugoslav radio and television stations, at 1133 GMT on 4 May carries a live relay of reportage on the ceremony at the tomb of President Josip Broz Tito in the House of Flowers at Uzicka Ulica No 15 in Belgrade, where members of Tito's family and delegations of the federation, the six socialist republics, the two socialist autonomous provinces, the village of Kumrovec, the cities of Belgrade and Ljubljana and the foreign diplomatic corps pay homage to President Tito on the first anniversary of his death, and lay flowers at his tomb.

Describing the scene, the announcer says that an honor guard in front of the House of Flowers is mounted by the guards battalion.

Jovanka Broz, widow of President Tito, is reported entering the House of Flowers at 1134 GMT. She lays a bouquet of red roses at Tito's tomb. She stands silently at the tomb paying homage "to her husband and great statesman," the announcer says.

President Tito's son Zarko Broz, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is reported laying a bouquet of 88 red roses at Tito's tomb at 1136 GMT. Misa Broz, Tito's younger son, follows with his wife and two children at 1138 GMT. He also lays a bouquet of 88 red roses at the tomb.

The SFRY delegation is reported arriving at Tito's tomb at 1140 GMT. The following are listed as members of the delegation: Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; and Miodrag Vukovic, president of the Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. On behalf of the delegation, Lazar Mojsov places a large bouquet of roses at Tito's tomb.

At 1142 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army consisting of Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dane Cuic; and Admiral Branko Mamula. Nikola Ljubicic places a bouquet of flowers at the tomb.

The delegations of the six socialist republics and the two autonomous socialist provinces are then reported paying homage at Tito's tomb from 1143 GMT to 1155 GMT in the following order:

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina--consisting of Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; and Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Republican SAWP Conference. Nikola Stojanovic places a bouquet of red roses at Tito's tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia--consisting of Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Ljupco Arsov, president of the Macedonian Presidency; and Azem Zulfikari, president of the Republican SAWP Conference. Cemerski places a bouquet of spring flowers at the tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia--consisting of Vida Tomsic, member of the Council of the Federation; Viktor Avbelj, president of the Slovene Presidency; and Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council. Vida Tomsic places a bouquet of flowers at the tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia--consisting of Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; and Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican SAWP Conference. A bouquet of fresh flowers is placed at Tito's tomb by Tihomir Vlaskalic.

The Croatian delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia--consisting of Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; and Anka Berus, member of the Council of the Federation. Blazevic lays a bouquet of flowers at the tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro--consisting of Veljko Milatovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro; and Omer Kurpejovic, president of the Republican SAWP Conference. Veljko Milatovic places a bouquet of flowers at the tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina--consisting of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Vojvodina Presidency; Bosko Krunic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; and [name indistinct], president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vojvodina. Vlajkovic places a bouquet of flowers at Tito's tomb.

The delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo--consisting of Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency; Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; and Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly. Dzavid Nimani places a bouquet of spring flowers at the tomb.

Having paid their homage to Tito at his tomb, the delegations are reported as taking their places to the right of the tomb.

The Belgrade city delegation, consisting of Zivorad Kovacevic, Dusan Gligorijevic and Miodrag Trajkovic, and a Kumrovec delegation are reported as placing bouquets of flowers on Tito's tomb at 1158 GMT. They are immediately followed by a Ljubljana city delegation headed by Marjan Rozic.

The foreign diplomatic corps delegation, headed by its doyen, Virgilio Brandfort Hammitt, ambassador of Panama, is reported as laying a bouquet of flowers at Tito's tomb at 1200 GMT. Members of the delegations are the ambassadors of Hungary, Jordan, Uruguay, Gabon, Austria and Sri Lanka.

The national anthem is played at 1202 GMT. The announcer reports that at the conclusion of the ceremony all delegations sign the visitor's book. The relay ends at 1205 GMT.

ARMED FORCES HOLD TITO COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

LD041454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)--A commemorative session of the SFRY Armed Forces was held today in the hall of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade in connection with the death anniversary of Comrade Tito, the greatest son of our nations and nationalities. The commemorative gathering was attended by high military leaders, officers and civilians serving in the Yugoslav People's Army. After Col Gen Dane Cuic opened the session, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, spoke about the revolutionary work and personality of Comrade Tito.

A year has passed in which we have been faced by the fact that we must live and create without Tito, whose revolutionary ideas and work have remained the integral part of our life and a source of permanent inspiration and zeal, courage and self-confidence, wisdom and vital optimism, Nikola Ljubicic said. Tito is not here, but he lives in every pore of our society, in every institution of our sociopolitical system, in every unit of our Armed Forces, in the heart of millions of Yugoslavs. Tito's Yugoslavia lives, forged in the fire of war and revolution in accordance with the measure and will of our nation and nationalities, whose every stage of development was marked by Comrade Tito, Ljubicic said.

REGIONAL SESSIONS MARK TITO'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Ljubljana Ceremony

LD050520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 May (TANJUG)--A commemorative ceremony was held today at the main hall of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia to mark the 1st anniversary of the death of Josip Broz Tito.

It was attended by delegates of the Assembly's chambers, members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, delegations of the leaderships of sociopolitical organizations and republican institutions, members of the Council of the Federation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and of the Council of the Republic, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense, representatives of Slovene organizations from Italy and Austria and of scientific-cultural institutions, the Ljubljana archbishop and the metropolitan of Slovenia.

France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, spoke about Josip Broz Tito and his revolutionary work and about the resolve to continue to build self-management by following Tito's ideas. He said negotiations and taking into consideration mutual interests, rights and responsibilities in line with the long-term interests of the working class and solidarity will enable us to overcome the objective contradictions created by various levels of development of economic forces and manifested in the pluralism of self-managing interests. This struggle is a hard one because we are confronted today by exacerbated conditions in the world which strengthen aspirations to resolve social problems by economic, political and military force at the expense of small and medium-size countries and peoples. This is reflected in Yugoslavia in the intensified activity by forces hostile to socialist self-management and to the nonaligned policy, forces which history moved to the sidelines a long time ago but which are involved in the exacerbated state of international relations and are trying again to emerge to the surface. The hostile outbreak of Albanian irredentism in Kosovo, though it cannot threaten Yugoslavia's integrity, has nevertheless deeply alarmed all our republics, all the working people of our nations and nationalities and, I am convinced, also the great majority of the Albanian nationality which lives in three socialist republics and on the border with the neighboring republic of Albania. While this outbreak was unexpected, nationalism with irredentist anti-Yugoslav slogans and phenomena has been smoldering for some time, and both Comrade Tito and Kardelu warned about it a few years ago.

Today's young people, if they wish to contribute to the struggle for socialist self-managing democracy and to equitable and peaceful coexistence in the world, if they wish to be creative successors to the tradition of the revolutionary struggle, and if they look upon this struggle as their own, must with devotion and self-sacrifice equal to that of their predecessors join this revolutionary struggle, because we too trust the young people. Tito's work as a whole imposes on us the obligation to have a creative attitude toward his entire inheritance. We must not stop at phrases and pledges but, in line with his ideas and work, develop and strengthen our system of socioeconomic and political relations. We must seek the best solutions in theory and practice in a creative manner. We must not allow anybody to change the direction of development which we charted together with him, because in so doing we would betray not only Tito but our own history.

Titograd Meeting

LD050900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 4 May 81

[Report on speech by Vojo Arzentic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee at a 4 May meeting in Titograd of republican organizations and organs marking the 1st anniversary of the death of Josip Broz Tito]

[Excerpts] We must always bear in mind that our independent path of socialist development, formed into the system of socialist self-management, has long been a thorn in the side of the internal enemy and of reactionary circles abroad, and that every hitch and weakness in the development of self-management has been used by them for an increase in hostile activity against our country.

Srzentic said that by living and working for a year without Tito, our society has shown the firmness, strength and determination to proceed along his path without vacillating. Our stability pleases all progressive countries and people of the world, among which a Yugoslavia such as it is--socialist, self-managing and nonaligned--enjoys high esteem. It has also been shown, however, that just such a Yugoslavia is not to the liking of all forms of our enemies. Our nonalignment, our path of socialist construction, our self-management, the equality of our nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity displeases them. After Comrade Tito's death they even more fiercely attacked the greatest achievements of our revolution, Srzentic said.

The recent events in the Kosovo, he added, demonstrated all the treachery, brutality and impudence of our enemies in their attempt to destabilize Yugoslavia. Hostile nationalist groups in Kosovo, acting from positions of greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism, teaming up with irredentist and other hostile circles from abroad, launched into open counterrevolution and trespassed upon Yugoslavia's integrity. It was shown that nationalists and enemies of all hues always link with others' interests to represent support for foreign interference. These somber forces, however, came up against the determination of all our nations and nationalities, including the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, to defend, with all the means at the disposal of organized self-managing society, the brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our socialist nonaligned country. Brotherhood and unity was the basis of the platform upon which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia were launched and joined together in the struggle against the enemy. This is built into the foundations of our socialist, equal Yugoslav community. It has been developed and consolidated by the development of socialist self-management. Today, also, it forms the condition for our development, the foundation of our victories and is the most important factor for the stability of the Yugoslav socialist community. Also today we are bound by the words uttered by Comrade Tito 10 years ago: "After the many years of difficult trial and situations we have lived through, we cannot permit individuals urged on from outside the country to spit upon all that we have created."

This message from Comrade Tito demands from the Yugoslav working class and communists a determined struggle against all manifestations of nationalism in the forms of counterrevolution and struggle of a class enemy. This we are obliged to do in the interest of defending the achievements of our socialist revolution, our peaceful development, our unity and the destined linkage of our nations and nationalities. The recent events must be a warning and a lesson for the LCY. They show that not for one moment dare we relax our vigilance and responsibility for the defense of the achievements of the socialist revolution, and that communists must wage an uncompromising struggle against any hostile activity or nationalistic act. Lack of vigilance, opportunism, a deprecating attitude, untimely political reaction and approbation of nationalism, regardless of the form in which it appears, mean a widening of the scope of action of the class foe and an increase of counterrevolutionary tendencies.

These events also point to many weaknesses in the operation of the League of Communists, and what is needed everywhere is a reanalysis aimed at achieving greater efficiency in work; raising the ideopolitical and actional capability of all League of Communist organizations and leaderships in the struggle for consistent realization of the policy of the League of Communists; more effective elimination of various weaknesses; development of mass political work; heightening responsibility in the League of Communists and in society, and so forth.

All these issues must be examined with the greatest seriousness and all necessary measures to improve and promote our work should be undertaken, for it is certain that one can count on future enemy attempts to threaten our unity and stability. Tito's revolutionary cause also obliges us to do this, for that signifies our responsibility and obligation to stubbornly, consistently and effectively implement our policy and all adopted orientations.

Skopje Session

LD051008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 4 May 81

[Report on speech by Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonia LC Central Committee, at a 4 May commemorative meeting of Macedonian SR organizations held at the Yugoslav People's Army Club main hall in Skopje to mark the 1st death anniversary of Josip Broz Tito]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 4 May (TANJUG)--A commemorative session of organs and organizations of the SR of Macedonia was held in the Yugoslav People's Army Club main hall in Skopje this evening marking the death anniversary of Josip Broz Tito, the most loved son of the Macedonian and Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee, spoke about Comrade Tito's inexhaustible thought, revolutionary path and personality. The commemorative session was attended by the highest-ranking state and party leaders and personalities of the Macedonian Socialist Republic.

When today we say that we are remaining consistent to Tito's path, when every man of ours expresses this in the simple thought which was created spontaneously: "Even after Tito, there is Tito," Angel Cemerski said, among other things, that this expresses--regardless of which nation or nationality we belong to--our pride and the fruit of Tito's consistency which we interpret as consistency in ourselves. For us, to remain consistent to Tito means remaining consistent to the authenticity of our socialist revolution, our holy freedom, our unbreakable brotherhood and unity, our national equality, our socialist self-management, our nonaligned policy, our autonomy and independence, our freedom-loving nature and pride which are well known throughout the world, and our resolve to defend successfully the lasting gains of our socialist revolution. In reaffirming Tito we reaffirm our socialist revolution and its main gains--we reaffirm ourselves. This is the essence of our consistency on Tito's path.

Speaking about the historic significance of the personality and work of Tito, who was able to identify completely with his class, the community and all the nations and nationalities, Angel Cemerski said that Tito constantly and resolutely emphasized the fateful significance of the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. He was always firmly convinced that they can only maintain their survival and independence and build socialist and self-management relations freely and without hindrance exclusively on the basis of a socialist community, solidarity and mutuality. Therefore, Tito's concept of national policy and the struggle for the brotherhood and unity of the nations of Yugoslavia, and the struggle for their complete equality are only two sides of the one revolutionary policy.

That is why Tito fought equally resolutely and consistently to open up the ground for the brotherhood, unity and equality which socialism and socialist self-management open up in unimaginable dimensions. But he also fought particularly keenly and consistently against nationalism and chauvinism, intolerance, unitarism, irredentism and separatism, against anything which drags us into backwardness and discord.

These struggles and messages of Tito's remain our lasting obligation, even today, when we are waging battles for the continued strengthening of brotherhood and unity and the deepening of equality, while at the same time being confronted with brutal encroachments aimed at defeating the brightest grains of our revolution.

The need for even stronger brotherhood and unity and broader equality has never ceased, Tito said, and this message of Tito's remains our everyday and lasting task, Cemerski emphasized. Tito informed us that what we have achieved through our struggle, what we are building today through the self-denial of our working people, what we have consolidated with the blood of our best sons and daughters, and what links us in this fraternal community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities cannot be destroyed easily or abandoned.

These words of Tito's, Cemerski emphasized, are our reply, today and tomorrow, to all those who encroach on the most fundamental gain of our socialist revolution--the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. This is our resolute reply to internal and foreign enemies who have attempted and still attempt to usurp the equality of our nations and nationalities, to weaken their brotherhood and unity and to dispute the historic decisions of the Second Session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, through which--in the middle of a difficult and bloody war--the peoples of Yugoslavia took their fate into their own hands in the middle of occupied Europe, resolutely united in the new Yugoslavia of Tito.

If the forces which opposed us in 1941 did not learn any lessons from our resolute settling of accounts with them, we are ready to repeat with all our strength the historic lesson of 1941-45, when we were occupied by some of our neighbors. We are also ready to repeat it to those who in any way dare to bring into question our major gains from the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution--the unity of our peoples and of our socialist community.

These were Tito's words, and they are Tito's recommendations, our strong and powerful weapon and a barrier to any attempt to threaten the integrity of our fatherland, the SFRY.

The Macedonian nation and the nationalities of Macedonia, which in Tito's era carried out its age-old aspiration and experienced total socioeconomic and political transformation, which knows well the fragmentation of its body from the past, which opted through the struggle for this kind of Tito's Yugoslavia of fraternal nations and nationalities, will, as it always has done, know how to make its contribution to the continued consolidation of our brotherhood and unity and the socialist self-management community. Without Tito in our ranks, but consistently following his signposts, we must be constantly conscious of the great responsibility which we have to consolidate and to continue to develop Tito's socialist self-management, Cemerski stated.

Pristina Meeting

LD050630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 May (TANJUG)--A commemorative meeting of the highest organs and leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina this afternoon on the anniversary of Comrade Tito's death. This gathering was opened by Mihailo Zvicer, president of the Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference of Kosovo. The national anthem was played. A minute's silence was observed to honor the giant of our revolution, Comrade Tito.

Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, spoke about the personality and revolutionary work of Josip Broz Tito.

For the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, this century will be marked by Tito's name. The results of his work will be permanent. The nations and nationalities of Kosovo--fraternal Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others--together with all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are united in their commitment to consistently implement and continue Tito's work, Dzavid Nimani said. He then referred to the life and rich revolutionary work of Josip Broz Tito and emphasized that Tito's revolutionary vision was the decisive factor in determining and implementing the aims of the national liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Thanks also to Tito's revolutionary farsightedness and determination and to the firmness and unity of the party and people, Dzavid Nimani said, in 1948 Socialist Yugoslavia not only resisted Stalin's attempt to endanger our national independence and the authenticity of our revolution, but also opened the process of powerful democratization of the workers and communist movement.

By his example, Tito taught us not to accept being under anyone's wing or guardianship, Nimani emphasized.

Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, also spoke about Tito's concept of development of equal and democratic relations between peoples and states and, among other things, said: Pursuing Tito's ideas, we have constantly strived to make the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia an essential factor in the development of friendly relations with neighboring Albania. However, we have never tolerated and shall never tolerate attempts emanating from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to interfere in our internal affairs and to develop and encourage nationalist and irredentist tendencies and territorial pretensions.

After emphasizing that the fraternal nations and nationalities of Kosovo will continue in future to hold Tito's banner of brotherhood and unity with dignity and pride, Nimani referred to the recent hostile counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo and emphasized that the Albanian and all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo, proceeding from Tito's declarations, will resolutely wage the struggle for the complete unmasking and destruction of the enemy.

Now that we are struggling against the consequences of hostile counterrevolutionary activities, we are even more determined to persist on Tito's road. As always, the unity of our socialist revolution is today being expressed and confirmed. Our basic, greatest and most sacred task and our heaviest responsibility today, tomorrow and always lie in the consistent implementation and further development of Tito's work--socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity, and the stability, independence and non-alignment of our socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia--Dzavid Nimani concluded.

KOSOVO CENSUS RESULTS GIVE NATIONALITIES BREAKDOWN

LD050412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1912 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 4 May TANJUG--According to the results of the recent census, Kosovo has a population of 1,585,558--27.4 percent more than 10 years ago. Of the total population of Kosovo, 1,227,176 are of Albanian nationality (77.5 percent); 209,792 are Serbs (13.2 percent); 26,875 are Montenegrins (1.7 percent); 58.948 are Muslims (3.7 percent); 12,578 are of Turkish nationality (.8 percent); etc.

LC OF SERBIA TO DISCUSS KOSOVO AT BELGRADE SESSION

LD041404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)--A session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee will be held in Belgrade on Wednesday, 6 May. The Central Committee will discuss the causes and consequences of the events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, is expected to submit a report at this session.

KOSOVO LC TO DISCUSS 'HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS'

LD011812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 1 May (TANJUG)--The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo decided today to convene the next Central Committee session on Tuesday, 5 May. At this session, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo is expected to assess the reasons, circumstances and consequences of the recent hostile demonstrations in the province.

KOSOVO TO INCREASE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED WORKERS

AU022150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] During the current 5-year period, 60,000 new workers will be employed in Kosovo, increasing the number of employed workers in that province to a total of 230,000. The biggest number of new jobs will be provided by industry, the leading branch of the Kosovo economy. New factories are under construction throughout the province which will process lead, zinc, nickel and other metals. These production facilities will contribute to changing the structure of the Kosovo economy.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT REPORTED

LD021008 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 2 May 81

["Libyan Arab-Yugoslav Joint Communique, Tripoli and Belgrade"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 2 May (Jamahiriyah News Agency)--In response to the invitation made by the collective Presidency of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the president of the collective Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al Fatah revolution paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between the 29th and 30th of April, 1981.

After placing a wreath on the tomb of the late President Tito, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al Fatah revolution and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their delegations exchanged views extensively on cooperation and bilateral relations between their countries and on the major international questions.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness, understanding, mutual respect, and on the light of the traditional friendship which characterizes the relations between the two non-aligned countries.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al Fatah revolution briefed President Mijatovic on the achievements of the September revolution, in the political, economic and social fields, especially as regards the building of the socialist society, the implementation of direct democracy, and the people's authority and control over their capabilities: (authority, wealth and weapons).

The Yugoslav leaders expressed their great appreciation of these achievements. President Mijatovic briefed Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi on the achievements made in the internal development of Yugoslavia and the results attained in policy of economic stability.

The Libyan party briefed its Yugoslav counterpart on the military build up along the borders of the Jamahiriyah, which threatens the security and the progressive social choices of the Jamahiriyah.

In this respect the two parties renewed their strict adherence to the principles of territorial integrity, non-intervention and the freedom of choice for all countries.

The two parties express their stand against imperialist and other threats.

The Libyan party briefed their Yugoslav counterpart on the Libyan compensation claim for the damages incurred by Libya during and after the Second World War, a claim approved by the U.N. and Non-Aligned Movement's resolutions.

The Yugoslav party expressed their approval of the claim.

(First Addendum)

During the talks, a special importance was given to bilateral relations, and the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the fact that cooperation between the two countries was developing successfully in all fields on the basis of reciprocal equality and in a spirit of traditional friendship founded by Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the late President Tito.

The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of political relations between the two non-aligned countries and their readiness to reinforce their bilateral cooperation and their cooperation with the non-aligned countries and the United Nations through a constant and permanent consultation and exchange of views on the major international issues concerning the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation which could be seen almost in every aspect of international affairs and which was reflected essentially on the increasing international problems. They see that the problems which affect and cause the deterioration of the international situation are problems of co-existence, and international trust endangered by alliances and an increasing arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and a desire to extend spheres of influence to regions of the non-aligned countries and declare that some regions are vital areas of interests, and also by an increasing interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the various forms of control, domination, and the increasing use of pressures, force and armed intervention. All this threatens the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of countries, especially the non-aligned countries, and also threatens would peace which will make the eradication of centres of tensions more difficult and will create a climate for the eruption of new crises in other regions of the world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Mijatovic gave a special interest to the developments of the situation in the Arab region, South East Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean Sea.

(Second Addendum)

The two sides strongly condemned the continuation of (Israeli) occupation of Arab lands and the policy of aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

They affirmed that peace and stability in the Arab region could only be achieved through a just and permanent solution of the problem including the total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self determination, a return to their homeland and the establishment of an independent state on their soil.

The two sides affirmed in particular that the Palestinian cause was the core of the Middle East problem,and that no solution could be considered total, just and acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, as an equal and independent partner in all talks.

They also condemned the Israeli expansionist policy to set up settlements on the occupied Arab lands, transform the historical and cultural landmarks of Jerusalem, and annex the occupied lands.

The two sides also reiterated the stance adopted by the non-aligned group in Havana and New Delhi in condemning the partial and unilateral solutions of the Middle East problem and also the Camp David Accords.

They said that the reconstruction of solidarity and unity between Arab countries was an essential condition to find a just solution to the Middle East problem, and successfully oppose the (Israeli) aggression and foreign pressures, and transform this sensitive region of the world into a region opposed to the interests of alliances.

The two sides also expressed their conviction that Arab unity constituted an important factor in the realization of the Arab nation's hopes for liberation and social progress, and the elimination of the remnants of colonialism with all its forms.

In this respect, they stressed the positive role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The Libyan side acquainted the Yugoslav side with the unionist moves between the Jamahiriyah and Syria, and the Jamahiriyah and Algeria. The Yugoslav side appreciate all the moves made for Arab unity which is the basis to combat imperialism and Zionism.

The sides also strongly condemned the escalation of (Israeli) Zionist aggression against Lebanon aimed directly against the unity of its territory and its sovereignty, and against the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization. They strongly supported the Arab countries and the P.L.O. in their fight against the Zionist aggression and its backers, and expressed their readiness to support any international action taken by the concerned Arab countries, including any action taken at the U.N.

They also stressed the need to preserve the situation in that country on the basis of guaranteeing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and affirming the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory, and preserving the legitimacy of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the attempts of interfering in the internal affairs of the Gulf states, including the use of the Rapid Deployment Force. They said that these attempts threatened the security and independence of non-aligned countries, and demanded the immediate dismantlement of all military bases in the region.

The two sides also stressed the importance of a political solution to the Afghan problem in accordance with the principles and position of the non-aligned countries. These principles should ensure Afghanistan's non-alignment and its people's right to determine freely its destiny and its modes of development.

(Third Addendum)

The two parties emphasized the significance of co-operation between Mediterranean countries and renewed the assertion of their understanding that European security is strongly tied to the security of the Mediterranean countries and that the latter should be transformed to a region of peace.

The two parties expressed their anxiety towards the growing imperialist presence and scramble in and for Africa, which imposes grievious threats to the independence and sovereignty of African states. The aims of this military, economic and political strategy, the parties asserted, is to prolong the imperialist role and to impose new forms of imperialist domination and hegemony.

They referred to the liberation movement in Namibia and the majority rule in South Africa describing them as major issues for international peace and security and for the speeding up of the process of liquidation of imperialism and racial discrimination.

In this respect, the two parties expressed their absolute support to the results reached by the bureau of liaison of non-aligned countries which convened in Algiers and their commitment to the U.N. Resolution Number 435, as well as renewing their absolute support for the independence struggle waged by the people of Namibia and led by SWAPO, their only legitimate representative.

They also expressed their solidarity with the states of confrontation which face the threats of the racial regime in South Africa, and their support for the suppressed people of South Africa in its struggle against apartheid for liberation, and human dignity.

The parties expressed their support to the struggle waged by the people of Western Sahara, led by the Polisario Front, and their right to self determination and independence, as provided for by U.N. Charter, O.A.U. and Non-Aligned Movement.

The Libyan party briefed its Yugoslav counterpart on the Chadian situation. The two sides asserted the significance of supporting the legitimate Government of Chad and of upholding the independence and territorial integrity of the country in the face of imperialist pressures and interventions.

The two parties condemned the imperialist attempts aimed at confusing international terrorism with the struggle waged by liberation movements, a confusion solely aiming at hitting national liberation movements.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Mijatovic expressed their appreciation of the role played by the Non-Alignment Movement in solving the pressing international problems. They reaffirmed that there is no alternative to active peaceful co-existence and asserted the historical role of non-aligned countries in establishing a new international relation order in which independence, freedom and the equitable peaceful and social progress are acceptable to all peoples and countries. This, they asserted, reinforces the role and policy of non-alignment as a driving force in resisting the division of the world into camps and the use of force, especially military intervention which is being imposed as an order in international relations.

The two parties expressed their satisfaction with the results reached by the ministerial conference of New Delhi which re-asserted that the interests of non-aligned countries rest with the strengthening of their independence and international role according to the basic principles of non-alignment. In this respect, the parties guarantee the continuous reinforcement of the basic principles of non-alignment and reiterate the total committment of their countries to these principles and regard more active international co-operation as significant to non-aligned countries particularly within U.N. with the aim of promoting the principles and aims of the policy of the Non-Alignment Movement.

(Fifth and Final Addendum)

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Mijatovic gave a special interest to the strengthening of solidarity between the non-aligned countries since it ensured and affirmed the role of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent factor opposed to imperialist and domination in international relations. In this respect, they urged all countries to adhere fully to the principles of non-alignment.

The two sides share the view that it is necessary to make efforts in order to prevent conflicts between non-aligned countries and prevent them from endangering co-existence and the movement's solidarity as a whole, and to settle these conflicts by peaceful means in accordance with the U.N. Charter and principles of the non-alignment.

They also stressed the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation between the non-aligned countries on the basis of equality, mutual interest, and mutual solidarity and cooperation in view of speeding up their development and strengthening the movement's unionist action.

The two sides reviewed the international economic problems and expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in developing countries indicating that this situation rose from a lack of understanding on the part of developed countries which are reluctant to find a prompt solution to the difficult economic problems, and that a continuation of this attitude will cause further deterioration of international relations, which will consequently make the liberation of developing countries a more difficult task. Therefore, prompt efforts must be made to eliminate the difficulties and reach an agreement compatible with international initiatives the positive results of which contribute in finding a new economic order where the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will play an important role.

The two sides expressed their personal satisfaction with the important results they achieved in the fields of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and which were reflected in a noticeable increase in the volume of commercial exchange between the two countries, and an increase in cooperation in the fields of investment, science, technology, and other fields. They also believe that there are other important fields of cooperation to develop and strengthen in new forms.

The two sides considered that the constant contacts on various levels were necessary for an exchange of views and expertise in order to organize means of cooperation and eliminate the difficulties which hinder the attainment of greater results of cooperation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Mijatovic expressed their conviction that his visit and the talks will contribute in strengthening and expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his gratitude to the Yugoslav side for the warm welcome he and the delegation accompanying him received during this visit to Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and he extended an invitation to the president of the collective Presidency to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The two sides also signed the minutes of an agreement on the results of their talks in the fields of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, including the consolidation and development of cooperation in engineering and initial industries, electricity, machine manufacturing, and petrochemicals, in addition to cooperation in agricultural fields, commercial and health exchange, and widening the field of technical training.

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON HOLIDAY

AU011918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--Acting on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has congratulated Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, on the anniversary of independence of the Syrian Arab Republic and has conveyed to him best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Syrian people.

The SFRY Presidency's telegram among other things expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and close cooperation between the two nonaligned countries will continue successfully to develop.

TU OFFICIALS BRIEF WORKERS IN BELGIUM ON KOSOVO

AU022140 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Brussels, 26 Apr (TANJUG)--Rabit Redzepi, member of the Provincial Council Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, and Milan Pucar, member of the Republican Council Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, have visited the Yugoslav associations and clubs in Antwerp, Namur and Brussels and informed our citizens on current developments in Yugoslavia and the Province of Kosovo, as well as on the activities of trade unions in solving the problems of our workers temporarily employed abroad.

The complete loyalty of an enormous number of our workers temporarily employed abroad, and of our emigrants, to the brotherhood, unity and equality of all peoples and nationalities and to other foundations of Yugoslav domestic and foreign policies was once again confirmed at the meetings in all three Yugoslav clubs, which were very well attended.

This was also true at the meeting last night in the club rooms of the Prparimi Club, the largest Yugoslav club in Brussels. The club's members are Yugoslav citizens and emigrants of Albanian nationality.

However, taking advantage of the complete openness of that meeting, an openness that is the basic rule of the Prparimi Club, three provocateurs infiltrated, who are not members of the club but belong to extremist Albanian emigre circles, and tried to use the normal proceedings of the meeting for their own hostile goals. All the present members of the club's association sharply condemned all of their hostile slogans aimed primarily against the highest leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Since they found themselves completely isolated politically, they then tried to directly provoke an uncontrolled physical settling of accounts in the overfilled hall, but they were also prevented in that attempt by the responsible, calm and disciplined behavior of all association members. The meeting continued its normal course and lasted another 2 hours after that.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SERBIA

AU011923 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 81 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] yesterday Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, met with members of a delegation of the Chinese Province of Heilongjiang headed by (Zhao Tezun), chairman of the Standing Committee of the province's Congress of People's Representatives.

During the talks the two sides highly appraised the development of the whole of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. These relations show a constant progress through expanding contacts and cooperation between our two friendly socialist countries in numerous economic fields and in scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation.

The establishment of relations and the development of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Heilongjiang Province contribute to developing the whole of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and to expanding and enriching the forms of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The participants in the talks mutually informed each other on the achievements and current problems of further developing Heilongjiang and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. They concluded that there is real potential for developing economic cooperation in numerous fields.

During their visit members of the Heilongjiang delegation will have an opportunity to hold direct talks in various organizations which they will visit as well as in the Chamber of Economy of Serbia and the Serbian Executive Council, about the numerous problems of development of economic and other cooperation.

A mutual conviction was expressed that this visit would promote a better mutual acquaintance and significantly contribute to broad and successful cooperation between the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. At the luncheon given in honor of the Heilongjiang Province's delegation after the talks, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, and (Zhao Tezun), chairman of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial Congress of People's Representatives, exchanged toasts.

Yesterday the Heilongjiang Province delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and then held talks at the Serbian Executive Council.

CENSUS RESULTS GIVE POPULATION BY REGION

AU022148 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] According to the results of the recently completed census, our country has a population of 22,352,000 people. There are 5,666,000 people in Serbia proper; 4,576,000 in Croatia; 4,116,000 in Bosnia-Hercegovina; 2,028,000 in Vojvodina; 1,914,000 in Macedonia; 1,884,000 in Slovenia; 1,585,000 in Kosovo; and 583,000 in Montenegro. According to the April census, there are 6,147,000 housing units in the entire country.

DOLANC VISITS NOVI SAD TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

AU011920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, visited the 36th world table tennis championship tournament.

In their talks with Jovan Dejanovic, president of the organizational committee of the Novi Sad world table tennis championship tournament-81; Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Vlado Janzic, president of the Table Tennis Federation of Yugoslavia; and others, Dolanc and Dragan congratulated their hosts on the extraordinary organization of the tournament. According to Stane Dolanc, this world championship tournament has come at the right time because the guests from 86 countries participating in the Novi Sad world table tennis championship tournament-81 and in the Congress of the International Table Tennis Federation in Novi Sad, as well as numerous foreign journalists, will be personally able to verify what is happening in Yugoslavia, a country about which so much is now being written abroad.

MOJSOV BOOK PRINTED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

LD011456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--The English, French, and Spanish editions of the book "Dimensions of Nonalignment" by President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov has just come out of press. The book informs the readers in detail about the goals and activity of the movement and policy of nonalignment. The book "Dimension of Nonalignment" also explains the Yugoslav concept of nonalignment and, particularly, Comrade Tito's contribution to strengthening the movement of nonalignment. The three foreign language editions of the book have been published by the "Yugoslavenska Stvarnost" publishing house.